

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

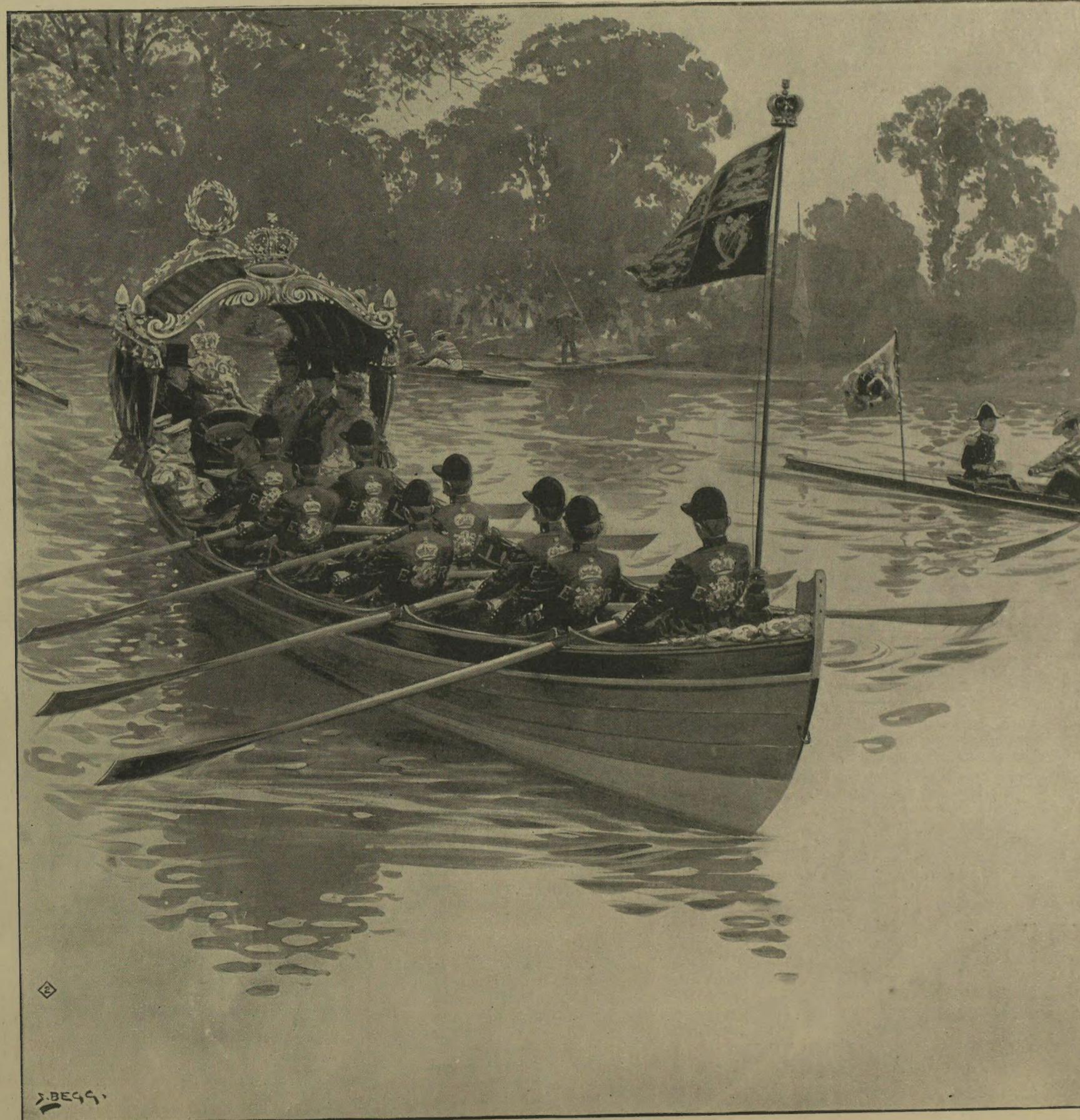
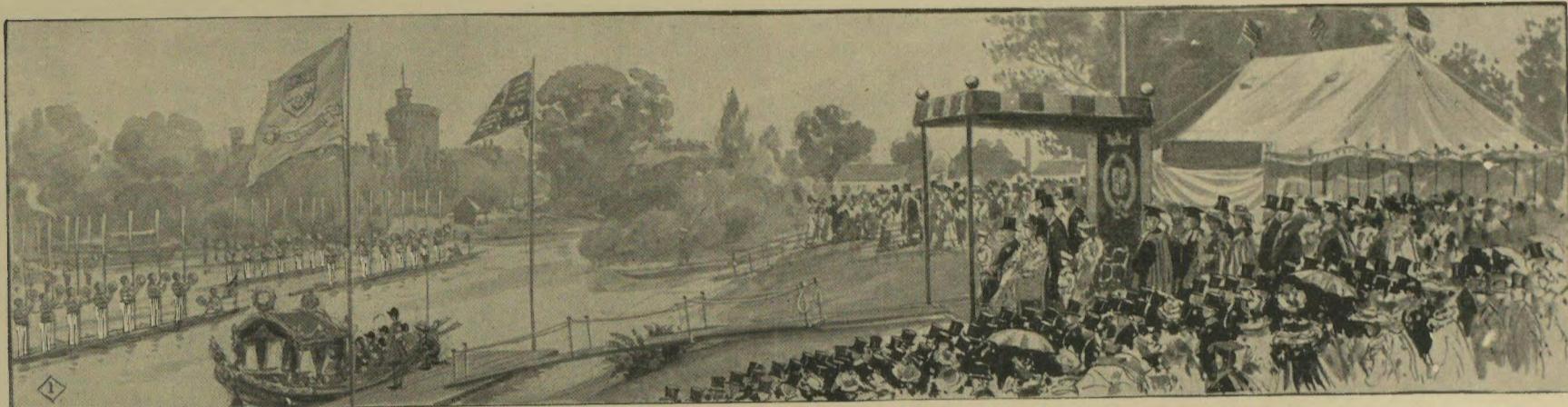
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1. THE PROCESSION OF BOATS: CREWS SALUTING THE KING AND QUEEN.

2. THE KING, IN THE ANCIENT STATE BARGE, ESCORTED ON HIS DEPARTURE BY THE COLLEGE CREWS.

THE SOVEREIGN'S VISIT TO THE GREAT ENGLISH SCHOOL: HIS MAJESTY AT ETON, JUNE 13.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

From the division lists of the House of Commons I learn that nearly seventy members of that wonderful assembly are of opinion that a man who steals copyright music is a public benefactor. There is, or was (for it may be dead by now), a Bill before the House to protect composers from the thieves who reprint copyright songs and hawk them in the street. You might have expected the Legislature, in so clear a case of fraud, to come down upon the offenders without much ado. But then you could not have foreseen the uprising of Seventy Champions of the Poor. Foremost among them was a friend of mine, an advocate by profession, whom the capricious wagging of this world has made a legislator. This ingenious man moved an amendment which did not say, in so many words, that dishonesty is public policy. Bless you, no amendment is so crudely phrased as that! But he asked the House to rule that anybody convicted of stealing copyright music should receive only a nominal penalty, if it could be shown that the composer and publisher had neglected the "requirements" of the community.

I like that word—"requirements." It would have appealed to Ancient Pistol, Bardolph of the Nose, Nym, glorious Jack Falstaff—all the Champions of the Poor who used to discuss ethics at the Boar's Head. They never stole purses. Go to! Convey the wise it call. They had "requirements," which demanded satisfaction on Gad's Hill. The man who visits the jeweller's, and insidiously detaches a diamond ring from its shining companions, does not steal. "Requires," the wiseacres should call it in the House of Commons. He is too poor to pay; and what right has the insolent jeweller to oppress the poor? Up and at him, ye Seventy Champions! Let the impoverished but honest gentleman, who is caught with the diamond in his pocket, have a nominal penalty. He is no worse, at any rate, than the redresser of wrongs who ministers to the "requirements" of poor lovers of melody by "conveying" copyright music, and selling it at a price far below the demand of the grasping composer. Music for the people, says my friend the advocate, should be cheap. Have we not a popular standard of cheapness in the saying that an article was "sold for a song"? Does not that prove how deeply seated in the popular heart is this "requirement" of music for next to nothing? I do not know whether my friend used this convincing illustration in his moving appeal to the House; but he got the Seventy Champions to vote with him.

Imagine his eloquence if he were briefed for a "requirer," and pleaded for the nominal penalty. "Gentlemen of the jury," he would say, "this ridiculous prosecution is based upon the fallacy that property in music is as sacred as property in watches. If a man takes your watch he is a pickpocket, and rightly judged as a criminal. But does not your moral sense revolt against the imputation on the character of my client, who has reprinted this song that it may gladden the hearths and homes of the poor? Music, as the poet has told you, has charms that soothe a savage breast. The poor man's breast is not savage; it is sad; it is racked with care; it is stuffed with perilous discontent. But let him, like the Village Blacksmith, hear his daughter's voice; let him hear it singing the delightful ballad which is the subject of this case to-day, and his breast will be soothed, lightened of its burden, turned from dark projects which may lead to Anarchy. Yes, I do not hesitate to say, gentlemen, that my client has been the means of saving many a poor man from becoming an Anarchist. Could he have done that if he had respected this so-called copyright, which entitles the composer to ask two shillings for the song my client has righteously sold for twopence? I ask you—could the working-man, who cheerfully sacrificed his morning beer to buy this song for his darling child, and so infuse the spirit of harmony into the household where woe and despair had brooded so long—could he afford to pay the blood-tax—aye, it is nothing less!—levied by this musical millionaire?

"Ah! gentlemen, it is one of the saddest enigmas of life that a man dowered with this beneficent genius—commissioned by heaven to scatter melodious bounty among the toiling masses—should yield to the sordid spirit of the age, and demand two shillings. I ask you to declare that in your judgment, the judgment of twelve good men and true, music should be free—that is to say, with the slight reservation of twopence a copy for the benefit of my client. I know the law says otherwise. My learned friend, who has undertaken this miserable prosecution, has warned you to remember the law. Let him have it to the letter. A penalty must be inflicted; but by a blessed provision of the statute which I was the humble means of moulding in the House of Commons into some semblance of justice, the penalty may be nominal. Let it be twopence! .I am authorised to say that my client—not as a bribe, but as a mark of the abounding generosity which is the life and soul of his business—will present to each of you a copy of this

song, that, in the privacy of your own happy homes, such of you as are blest with daughters may hear them sing it sweetly after dinner; and just before you drop off in a well-earned nap you may reflect proudly that you were the upright instruments to-day of that great and sacred cause, the spiritual welfare of the nation!" I make my friend a present of this eloquent discourse. Upon my word, I think it would get a verdict!

Yes, music should be free; books should be free. I hate your skinflint who forms a library for his selfish enjoyment. When thieves break in and steal, why should he be commiserated, and they be stigmatised and penalised? Look at the case reported by the *Daily Mail* of the Yorkshire tailor, who secreted £1100 in bank-notes in a volume of *The Illustrated London News*, which he kept in the kitchen. He had many volumes in a bookcase, and when he rose one morning he found them scattered about; but the bank-notes had disappeared. This comes of hoarding literature, and excluding the poor. Some spirited apostles of the rights of man, knowing that the tailor had many books, broke into his house to have a feast of reason. They sat down in the kitchen, surrounded by tomes, and attended by a bottle of whisky, which they drank thoughtfully out of a tea-cup. Naturally, the most fortunate student seized the volume of this Journal, and applied himself to the "Note-Book" with the zest of a famished man. "How true!" he murmured from time to time. "How profound! How—" Then he drew a breath, and leisurely counted the eleven notes for a hundred each. "I have always said," he remarked, "that the 'Note-Book' should be printed in letters of gold; but paper is just as valuable—this sort of paper. Now I wonder whether the deserving writer gets as much for writing it as I get for reading," he added, as he pocketed the bank-notes, and drained the last drop in the tea-cup.

Oh, yes! thought should be free; and when the seeker after wisdom finds it apparently translated into the currency of the Bank of England, why should he (if apprehended) suffer more than a nominal penalty? I have no doubt he is an excellent fellow. Does not Mr. Perdicaris, who was carried off by Raisuli, tell us that the Moorish brigand is the "most interesting and kindly hearted native gentleman" it has been his good fortune to know? The villain of the piece is not Raisuli, but the Bashaw of Tangier, his foster-brother, who betrayed him, and drove him to these courses. In this drama of the Benevolent Brigand and the Bad Bashaw, who admires the part played by the hubbub of diplomacy, the law, and civilisation generally? The Brigand had to get his revenge on the faithless foster-brother, and the best way was to seize an American citizen, and hold him to ransom. The American citizen, listening to his host after dinner, thinks it most natural that such a kindly hearted native gentleman should want to upset the Bad Bashaw, and reign at Tangier in his stead. The noble captor and the admiring captive have come to this understanding while Europe and America, the comity of nations, the whole apparatus of statecraft, plus the Stars and Stripes, angrily fluttering on ever so many war-ships, have been demanding the Benevolent Brigand's head. Some enterprising dramatist should really hasten to put this comedy on the stage.

Our stage this year is sadly in need of some fresh ideas. Such a season of poor, empty drama we have rarely seen. The only play that has stirred me to enthusiasm was enacted four afternoons, and was written by Euripides, who has been dead about 2300 years. Professor Gilbert Murray's translation of the "Hippolytus" was played so admirably that the power and beauty of it remain as a constant refreshment to the jaded soul. But when I saw the one really popular comedy of the season, I wanted to seek out the author, and slay him with my hand. How explain this violent contrast? A theatrical journal tells me it is due to a malady. The reason why there are no, or so few, good plays is that no man has the courage to write them. He is frightened by the "destructive critics," who sign their names and become "public performers." The public performer's malady makes him crave for the plays which appeal to the handful, and revolt against the plays which bring innocent and healthy playgoers trooping to the box-office. Yes, this is the dreadful result of signing one's name to one's article. You cannot share the simple tastes of your fellow-creatures. You cannot enjoy fresh, wholesome British pudding; but you must rave over the stale cookery of a dead old Greek, who was not first chop even in his own day.

But if the public performer has a mania for praising plays that few people care to see, why should he frighten the dramatist whose business it is to purvey for the multitude? Why should this gentleman tremble so that his wits are jumbled together until he cannot write well enough to please even the least exacting of his patrons? I don't believe the public performer and his malady are so terrifying after all. Produce something, Mr. Dramatist, as human and as moving as the "Hippolytus," and you will have the critics who sign their notices hanging round your neck, and bedewing your manly waistcoat with tears of joy.

THE ALLEGED CONGO ATROCITIES.

Last week a public discussion was held at St. James's Hall on the subject of the alleged atrocities committed by Belgian officials in the Congo Free State. The case against the Free State was conducted by Dr. Harry Grattan-Guinness, and a defence was made by Mr. George Herbert Head. We have requested these gentlemen to summarise their arguments on their respective sides, and these we print herewith.

AN INDICTMENT.—BY H. GRATTAN-GUINNESS.

The Congo State pledged itself before the world to safeguard the lives and the property of the natives, and to ensure them the benefits of peace and civilisation.

How has the Congo State fulfilled those pledges? It has appropriated, by its decrees and regulations, both the lands of the natives and the products of commercial value growing thereon. It has divided the enormous territory it acquired, in trust, from civilisation among various Concessionnaire companies, retaining the lion's share of that territory for itself. The Congo State admittedly participates in the profits of these so-called companies, in most of which it holds shares, and the working of which it effectually directs and controls. In itself and in these so-called companies, the Congo State has vested all rights in land and in the natural products yielded by the land. Native ownership in the land of his own country and in all its products—which are the native's only wealth—has thus been destroyed, and consequently the inherent and pre-existing right of the native to collect for his own account the products of the soil, and to barter these for European merchandise, has disappeared.

The position of the native under Congo State legislation is that of an ownerless serf and outcast in his own country. In practice he is not merely that, but a slave subjected to interminable and hopeless servitude, forced by a system of remorseless physical compulsion to gather indiarubber for the State and its Concessionnaires, and to supply with food-stuffs and unremunerated labour the State stations and some thirty thousand regular and irregular soldiers raised for his coercion.

This system is, and can only be, accompanied by wholesale illegalities, often attended by circumstances of great barbarity, as to which abundant evidence exists, and of which men, women, and children are alike the victims. Its permanent features are steady depopulation, and the reduction of whole tribes to a state of misery and despair. The condition of these people differs from the condition of the plantation slaves previous to the abolition of the oversea slave trade in that, instead of being transported across the seas, they are enslaved in their own homes; and that whereas it was in the interest of the slave-owner, having once secured his slaves, to treat them with humanity, such considerations are absent from the Congo system of forced labour, wherein the main object of coercion is to secure a maximum of profit in the minimum of time.

The Congo evil has grown to colossal dimensions, and it can only be put an end to by an organised public opinion which shall insist upon the rulers of civilised mankind terminating a wrong which has been allowed to reach its present state in private, but which to-day constitutes a public affront to humanity.

A DEFENCE.—BY G. HERBERT HEAD.

The evidence for the alleged reign of terror in the Congo Free State rests on the statements of various discredited persons who may be ignored for the moment, of certain missionaries of the American Baptist and Congo Balolo Societies, and Mr. Casement, the British Consul, who travelled on a steamer belonging to the Congo Balolo Mission. It is always a thankless task to have to call into question the statements of men who command universal respect by their unswerving devotion to a high ideal; but when the missionary leaves preaching for politics he must be judged as a politician. The most common "atrocity" alleged is that of cutting off the hands of the natives. Dr. Guinness, in "Congo Slavery," states, "It was reserved for civilisation to introduce this certificate of death." A challenge was made to him to give the particulars on which he founded such a grave statement. In answer, some photographs of mutilated natives were put on the screen. Similar photographs can be taken in Uganda and the Soudan. So far the challenge has not been met.

There was only one instance of hand-cutting which Mr. Casement was able personally to investigate—a boy, Epondo, who accused a black soldier, Kelengo, of having committed the mutilation, but subsequently admitted not only to the authorities, but also to Monsignor Derickx, the well-known missionary, that he had told the Consul this as part of a plot put on foot by the natives in the hope that the Consul was going to put an end to all work, and that his hand had been mutilated by a wild boar. In this particular case there was no suggestion that a white man had mutilated the boy; it is a question as to whether a black soldier or an animal had inflicted the injury; and Monsignor Derickx states that the hand was severed at a point other than that at which the black sentry, had he been guilty, would have severed it, and that he has no doubt as to the truth of the "wild boar" story.

Mr. Weekes has made many statements about the Congo administration. These have been answered in the Belgian papers by Monsignor Van Rouslé, Vicar Apostolic of the Congo Free State. Mr. Scrivener has made accusations against a man whose name he did not give, but intimations as to the time and place were given. The officer has written to the Press saying that he was at that place at the time suggested, denying Mr. Scrivener's statements, and challenging him to prove them. That challenge remains. Of course, isolated acts of cruelty have occurred; but whenever they are found out they are severely punished. On the other hand, the State has put an end to the two greatest curses of the black man, slavery and alcohol.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE ROYAL OPERA.

On Saturday, June 11, Madame Melba appeared for the first time during this season as Marguerite in "Faust." The night was said to be the forty-first anniversary of the first production of Gounod's opera in England. Madame Melba had a splendid reception. M. Dalmorès was Faust, and M. Plançon gave once again his familiar and extraordinarily clever rendering of Mephistopheles. M. Renaud was very good as Valentine. On Tuesday, June 7, there was an excellent and popular performance of "Rigoletto." Verdi's opera is always welcome, but particular interest centred in the new prima donna, Mlle. Selma Kurz's Gilda and Signor Caruso's Duke. Each made a great impression. Mlle. Selma Kurz's voice is light, and her phrasing not always very happy, but her execution is facile and her style pleasing. Rigoletto was really beautifully portrayed by M. Renaud, who sang with pathos and charm as the cruelly betrayed father. Madame Kirkby Lunn was excellent in the slight rôle of Maddalena, and took her part admirably in the famous quartet.

THE NEW VIOLA AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

But for one special and exceptional circumstance the latest revival of "Twelfth Night" at His Majesty's Theatre would not call for any extensive comment. The scenic beauty of Mr. Tree's production of this play, perhaps the most aesthetically satisfying of all his Shakespearian productions, is an old story now, and there can be few playgoers who have not seen and delighted in Mr. Hawes Craven's lovely stage-picture of Olivia's garden. The chief features, too, of the interpretation—more particularly the unctuous humour of Mr. Lionel Brough's Sir Toby and Mr. Norman Forbes's Aguecheek, and, of course, the elaborate mock-seriousness of Mr. Tree's Malvolio—are as familiar as they are grateful, while most of the variations from the original cast, involved by the appearance of such capable artists as Mr. Oscar Asche, Mr. Haviland, Miss Cicely Richards, and Miss Constance Collier in parts formerly played by others, do not affect the general tone of the representation. There is, however, one change which lends to the present revival a particular interest; for Miss Viola Tree, after a trial matinée performance given last week in aid of charity, has this week made her public débüt in the rôle of Viola. Miss Tree obviously has within her the stuff of which good actresses are made. A tall, graceful girl, she has real personal charm, she has the buoyancy of delightful youth, she has a musical voice, easy, unaffected gestures, and the most fascinating sense of humour. Blessed with so many natural gifts, there is every reason to expect a brilliant future for Miss Tree when she has gone through the mill of hard work.

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The Capital of the Highlands.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

THE KING AT ETON. Eton celebrated a great day on June 13, when the famous school donned her most picturesque garb to welcome King Edward VII. Shortly after four o'clock the King and Queen reached the College, and were received in the quadrangle by all the members of Henry the Sixth's foundation. The Provost, the Head Master, and other officials were present in their academic robes. The Sixth Form composed a quaint group with their tail-coats, knee-breeches, and silk stockings, while the Eton Volunteers enlivened the scene with their smart grey and light-blue uniforms. When the royal party, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg, the Queen's uncle, had arrived, an address was presented to the King by Dr. Hornby, and similar ceremonies were performed by the Captain of the School, E. G. Selwyn, and the Captain of the Oppidans, R. S. Durnford. The Captain of the School then called for "three times three for the King and Queen," and the walls of Eton rang again as her sons greeted their Sovereign and his Consort with that enthusiastic loyalty which has always distinguished the College. After their Majesties had visited the Chapel and the school buildings, they had tea with the Provost, and then proceeded to Dr. Hornby's garden, where from a pavilion by the waterside they witnessed the most picturesque of the day's pageants—the historic procession of boats.

Near at hand was moored the Royal Barge, steered by East, the King's waterman, and rowed by the picturesquely attired crew that headed the Coronation procession. As soon as their Majesties had reached the Pavilion, the Upper Boats began to pass in review. The *Monarch* of ten oars with the crew in dark blue, the *Victory* in Eton blue, the *Prince of Wales* in crimson. The Lower Boats followed, all the crews of both detachments standing up and cheering the King as they passed.

The Lower Boats were able to observe the ancient custom of tossing their oars, but the Upper Boats, owing to their sliding seats and stringed rowlocks, could not do so. At the close of the procession, the royal party entered the great State Barge, built by William III. for Mary in 1689, and were escorted by the Etonian oarsmen as far as the Albert Bridge, where, after a further demonstration from the crews, they landed and drove to Windsor Castle.

THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK AT ALDERSHOT.

King Edward with the Field-Marshal's bâton sent by the Emperor Francis Joseph, went down to Aldershot on June 10 to witness a review of the First Army Corps. The King was represented at the review by the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught was also present. 16,000 troops were drawn up on Laffan's Plain under General Sir John French. The spectacle gave promise of great magnificence, but was unfortunately spoiled by dull weather. The Prince, the Archduke, and the Duke took the salute, and, out of compliment to the visitor, the massed bands played the Austrian National Anthem.

PARLIAMENT.

The Government have apparently disposed of the chief obstacle to the Licensing Bill by the rejection of the time limit for compensation. In some fresh amendments, however, the Opposition are endeavouring to raise this important question anew. They offered a strong resistance to the proposal to refer the Aliens Bill to a Grand Committee on Law. The objection was that this course was improper with a contentious measure. In debating this technical point for hours, the House of Commons was in one of its most characteristic and unprofitable humours.

A debate on the affairs of the Congo Free State was raised by Sir Charles Dilke, who quoted the evidence of Mr. Consul Casement as to the abominable treatment of the natives by Belgian commercial agents. Earl Percy took the same view, and said that the Congo authorities have promised an inquiry which threatened to be wholly inadequate. The inquiry, in fact, is to be made by themselves, and all impartial investigation is denied. The Under-Secretary was compelled to admit that the action taken by Lord Lansdowne had met with little sympathy from other Powers. Italy and the United States had shown some interest in the matter. Also Turkey!

Answering innumerable questions about Chinese labour in the Transvaal, Mr. Lyttelton declared that it would be impossible to employ Chinamen for work formerly done by white men, as this was expressly forbidden by the Labour Ordinance under a penalty of £500 fine or two years' imprisonment.

OUR PORTRAITS.

The Hon. Sir Gainsford Bruce, Kt., D.C.L., more generally known as Mr. Justice Bruce, whose retirement is announced, has been Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice since 1892. He was called to the Bar in 1859; took silk in 1883; has been Recorder of Bradford, and successively Solicitor-General, Attorney-Chancellor Palatine of Durham. During the interregnum he seems to have been a lawyer now represented in the Division of Holborn. He is in his seventieth year.

The Rev. R. Harrison, the dentist of the Methodist nation, native of was born on Dec. 6, 1841. Entering the 1864, he has most successfully for some forty years. His early stations were rural, but for the most part he has been placed in great centres of population. For many years he has been in residence in Hull, serving terms in four of the circuits of that city. He is one of the best preachers of his denomination, and has taken an active part in the legislative and administrative departments. He has been a Governor of Elmfield College, and is a director of the Chapel Aid Association.

Lieutenant Clement Leslie Smith, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry during the operations in Somaliland, is twenty-six years of age, joined the Army in May 1900, served on the Staff in South Africa, and was in Somaliland as a Special Service Officer. The act that gained him the coveted decoration is described in the *London Gazette*, and was one of conspicuous bravery: "At the commencement of the fight at Jidballi on Jan. 10, 1904, the enemy made a very sudden and determined rush on the 5th Somali Mounted Infantry, and got right among our men. Lieutenant Smith and Lieutenant J. R. Welland, M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps, went out to the aid of Hospital-Assistant Rahamat Ali, who was wounded, and endeavoured to bring him out of action on a horse. But the rapidity of the enemy's advance rendered this impossible, and the Hospital-Assistant was killed. Lieutenant Smith then did all that any man could do to bring out Dr. Welland,



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE HON. SIR GAINSFORD
BRUCE, D.C.L.,
RETIRING FROM HIS JUDGESHIP
OF THE KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

THE DUNDONALD INCIDENT.

Lord Dundonald's freedom of speech, which some characterise as rashness, is likely to cost him his command of the Canadian Militia. Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, while acting for the Minister of Militia, struck out the name of a Major Picket, who had been recommended for appointment to a Dragoon regiment. Lord Dundonald, in a speech delivered at a meeting of Militia officers, denounced this as an undue interference with the rights of the Commanding Officer, and hinted pretty broadly that there were political reasons behind Mr. Fisher's action. The matter has been discussed in the Canadian Parliament, and has also been under consideration at a Cabinet Council. It is believed that the Cabinet will cancel Lord Dundonald's appointment.

ALIEN OFFICERS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

The answer made by the Merchant Service Guild to Lord Charles Beresford's remark that various British vessels did not answer signals flown by H.M.S. *Majestic* of the Channel Squadron, will not increase the ease of mind of those who have regarded our mercantile marine as a valuable asset in time of war. The Guild, in expressing regret that the offending ships could not be identified, stated that "were the vessels of British ownership, it might easily have been that the captain, or officer in charge, was an alien, who would not feel inclined to answer the signals of a British man-of-war." This is certainly not as it should be, and most will recognise the significance of the Guild's concluding remark—"So long as aliens are permitted to command and officer British ships, so long are such unsatisfactory incidents likely to continue."

LAST WEEK
LORD ROSEBERRY.

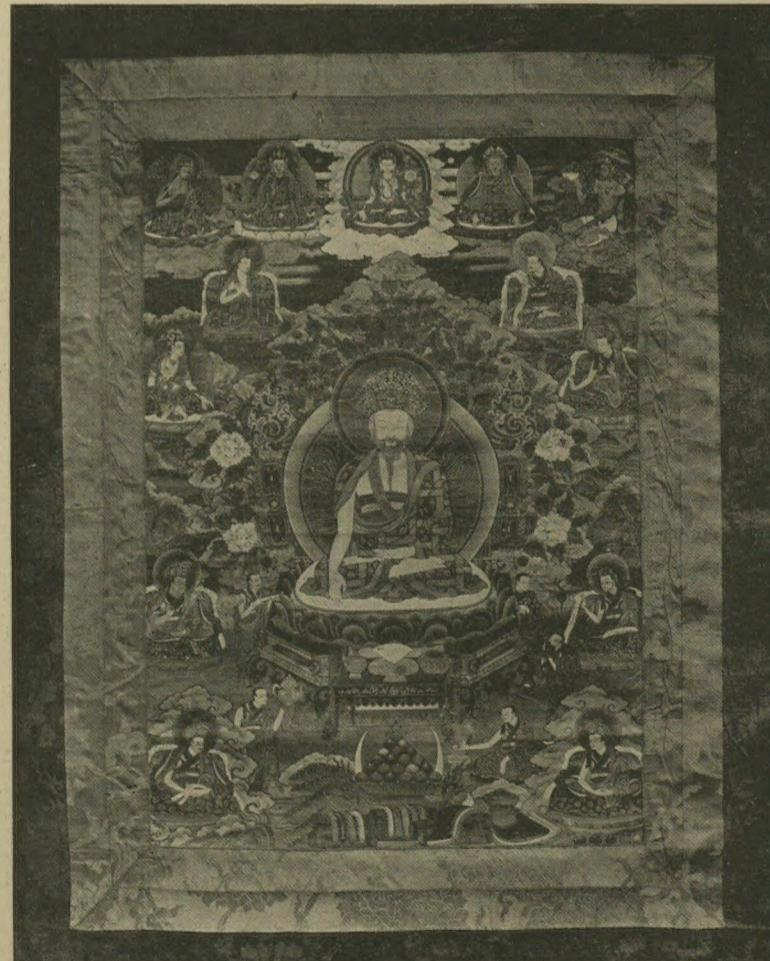
Last week Lord Roseberry, addressing the Liberal League, made a speech which illustrates forcibly the detachment of his mind. As a rule, the party leader carefully avoids any public mention of his difficulties. He professes to see nothing but the confusion and imminent rout of the enemy. Lord Roseberry, speaking not as a leader but as a candid friend, points out that the difficulties of the Opposition are very serious. Most of them have ceased to believe in Home Rule. In any event, Home Rule cannot be an issue at the next General Election, and a Liberal Government will therefore be unable to propose it. Should it become the issue of the next General Election but one, it will infallibly be rejected again by the predominant partner. Such is Lord Roseberry's opinion, and it is so obviously true that none of the Opposition journals ventures to dispute it. Then the Liberals are absolutely divided from the Irish party on temperance reform, education, and the fiscal question. So to form a Ministry that will be good for anything, they must win about 180 seats to have a majority over Irish and Unionists combined. It is not a very encouraging prospect, especially with the House of Lords in the background.

A NEW "LONELY FURROWER."

The Alake of Abeokuta's eagerness to plough the lonely furrow is not to be taken as evidence of his desire to become a political luminary. To be dubbed the Rosebery of Lagos has no allurement for him: he is more interested in cotton than in Cobdenism. This is perhaps natural enough. In Africa, according to a captious reporter, he is to certain other chieftains as a German princeling to King Edward, and from choice or necessity, or both, is wont to appear in garments far scantier than the gorgeous bird-of-Paradise "confections" with which he has been warming the hearts of the idlers of this country. He is sincerely desirous to make Abeokuta one of the great cotton-growing centres of the Empire, and thus he will have the raw material for replenishing his wardrobe near at hand.

ELIJAH II.

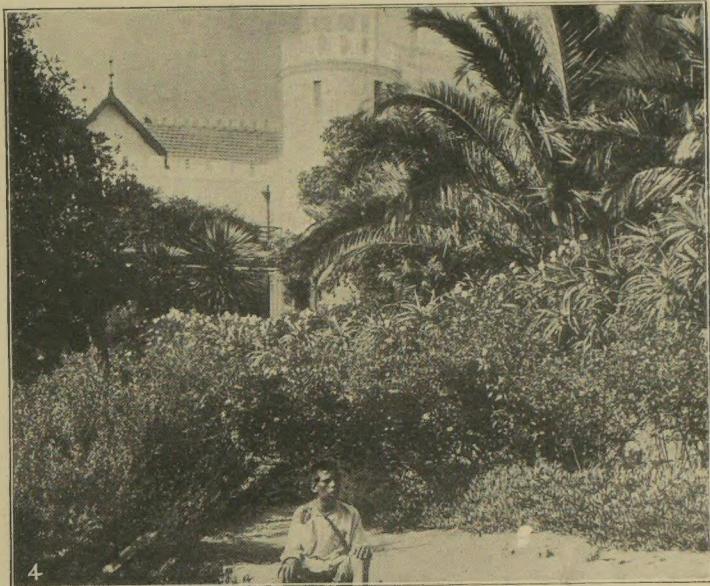
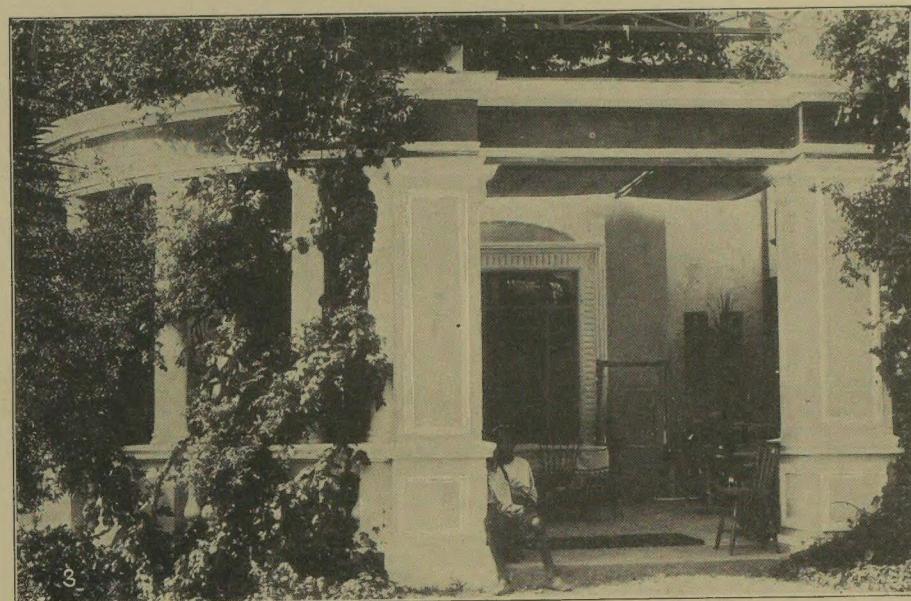
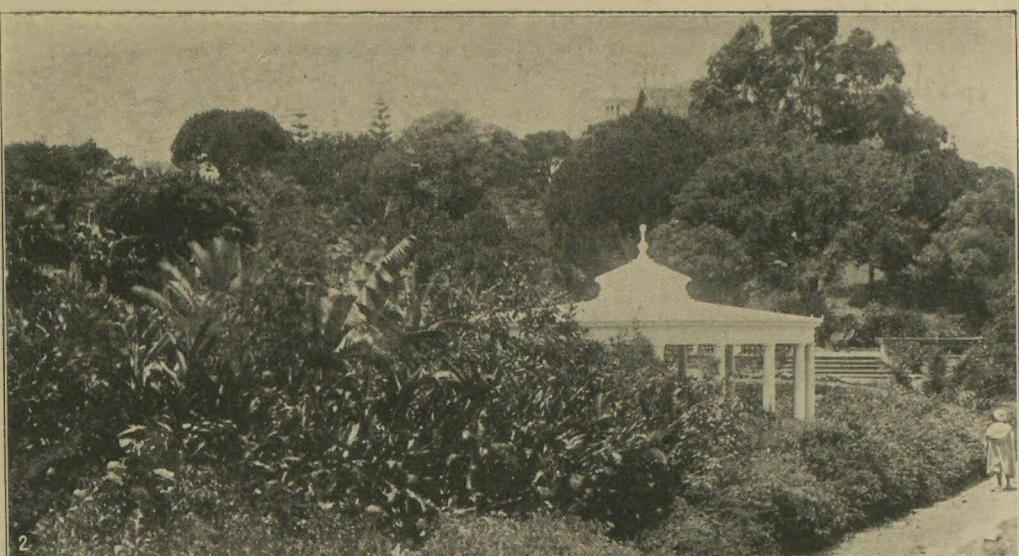
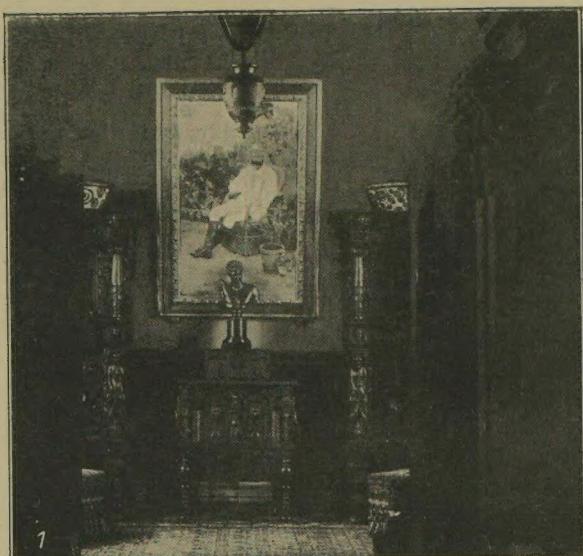
Elijah II. has been seeking converts in London. His name is in such ill-odour that no hotel would take him in, although he has money enough to live in splendour. It is not known where he managed to find a roof to cover him. Perhaps he slept on the Embankment in disguise. By the middle of the week he had to seek repose across the Channel. No prophet ever had such an exciting time among the unregenerate. He has a peculiar horror of reporters, and showed considerable ingenuity in keeping them at bay. His speeches consist chiefly of raving against the wicked who conduct newspapers. They spoil the game by tightening the purse-strings of people who might be silly enough to let him cajole them. Some powers of cajolery the man must have, or he could not have induced so many simpletons to endow



A TIBETAN BANNER: CURIOUS BUDDHIST SYMBOLISM.
FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. A. C. RIGHI.

The Tibetans are wonderfully expert in painting sacred pictures, and it is one of the accomplishments of the Buddhist saints to set down the mysteries of the faith in these symbols. (In "Kim" Mr. Kipling has dealt with this most interesting subject.) The central figure in the design here shown is of the incarnate Buddha surrounded by his attendant deities. The two top figures are very like Indian fakirs or pundits; the centre top figure resembles one of the Hindu goddesses. Buddha is usually represented seated upon a lotus throne.

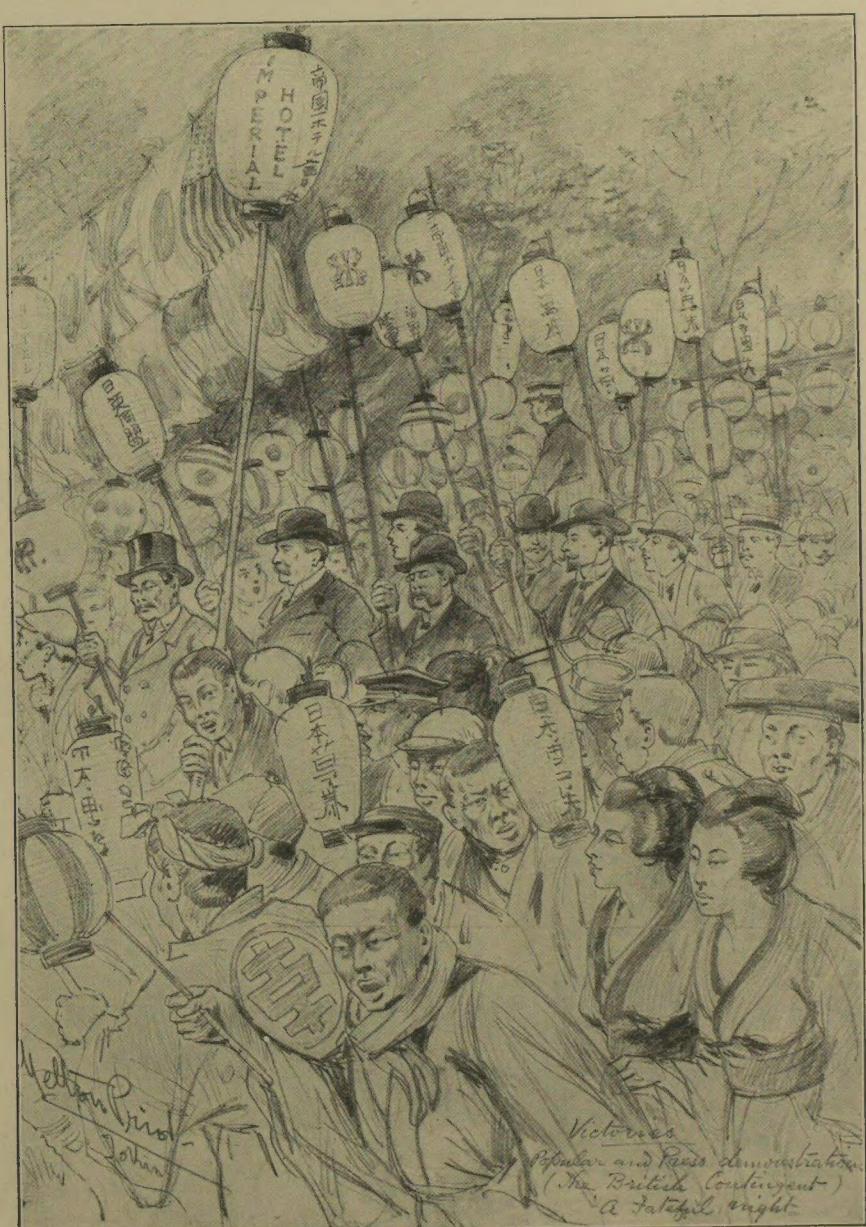
helping him to mount a horse, and, when that was shot, a mule. This also was hit, and Dr. Welland was speared by the enemy. Lieutenant Smith stood by Dr. Welland to the end, and when that officer was killed was within a few paces of him, endeavouring to keep off the enemy with his revolver."



1. PORTRAIT OF MR. PERDICARIS IN ONE OF THE ROOMS OF HIS VILLA.

2, 3, AND 4. VIEWS IN THE GARDEN OF THE VILLA AÏDONIA.

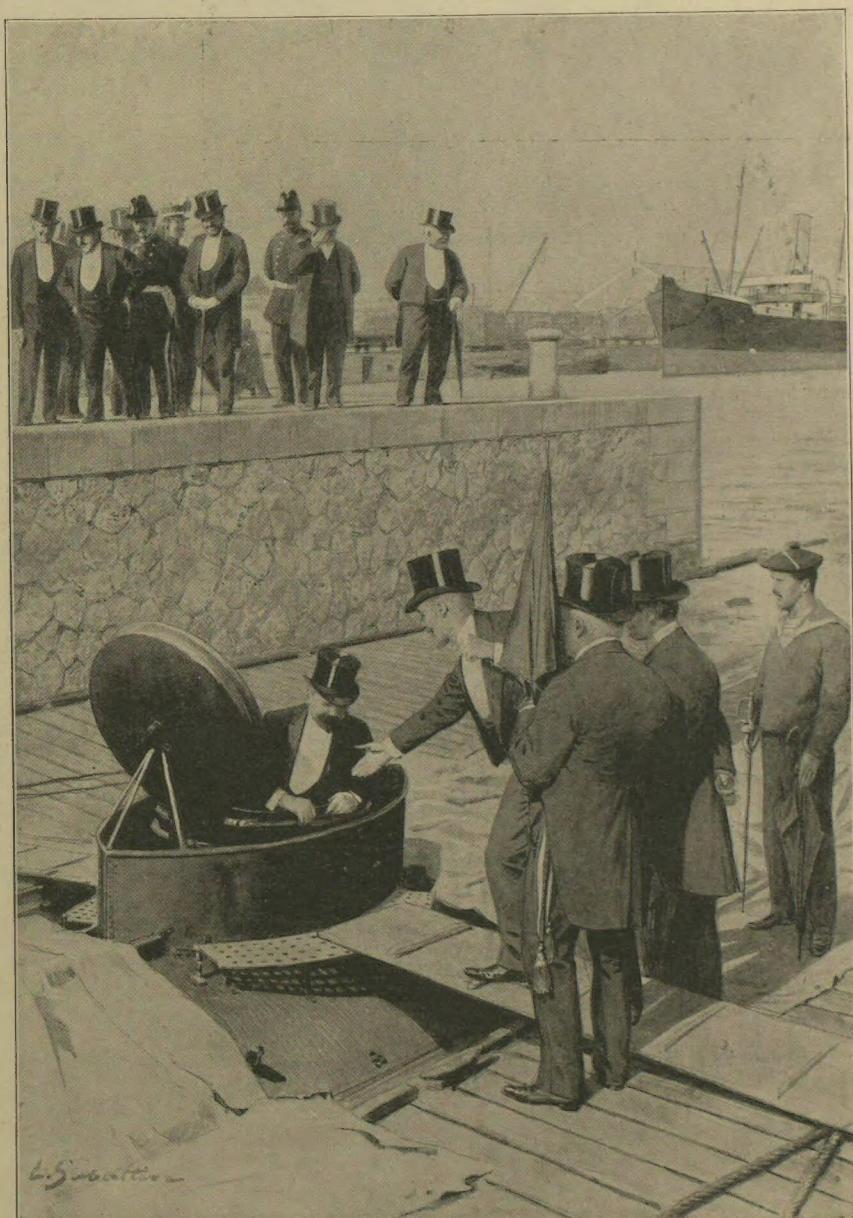
THE SCENE OF THE KIDNAPPING OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN MOROCCO: THE VILLA AÏDONIA, MR. PERDICARIS'S RESIDENCE NEAR TANGIER.



CELEBRATING JAPANESE VICTORIES AT TOKIO: FOREIGN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS IN THE LANTERN PROCESSION.

SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FAR EAST.

The celebration of the occupation of Feng-hwang-cheng was organised by the Press of Tokio, and was extremely picturesque; but, it was, unfortunately, marred by a terrible accident, for, owing to the collapse of a stand, twenty people were killed.



A FRENCH MINISTER IN A SUBMARINE: M. TROUILLOT, MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AT THE PORT OF LA PALLICE.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.

M. Trouillot, in full evening dress, with all his Deputy's insignia, descended into the sea-monster. He left, however, his umbrella in the hands of one of the local authorities, and it formed a pendant to the Admiral's sword, which was held by a sailor.

him with their worldly goods. In America, where every silly superstition has an enormous following, "Dr." Dowie thrives so well that the marvel is he should take the trouble to cross the Atlantic. But it is quite possible that he has persuaded himself of his divine mission by chronic delirium. This phenomenon is very well known.

JAPANESE MILITARY OBSEQUIES.

field, but that does not matter. A portion of his hair, apparel, or any of his belongings is always interred with solemn tribute. Whether the coffin contains the body or not, it is escorted to the tomb by guards varying in number according to the rank of the deceased. Generally no obituary eulogium is delivered, but the Shinto priest reads an address to the departed, or an elegiac composition referring to his career. To the distinguished dead the Throne grants various tokens of Imperial esteem, in addition to the usual posthumous honours. The officers and men salute the encysted in a similar manner as in the West. Arms are reversed. The boom of the cannon sounds like a dirge. If rainy, the service is still more effective. Black is the colour worn on the occasion, but the casket is of ordinary white wood, uncovered. Everything pertaining to the ceremony is without a stain. The relatives and intimate friends offer in front of the temporary epitaph, *Sakaki*, a wreath of evergreen branches. Shintoism being far above an idolatry, a Christian can conscientiously join the rites. At Tokio, in a shrine on the summit of Kudan, the Westminster Abbey of Japan, are to be found the tombs of the nation's sons who have offered their lives for the common weal. These are the glorious dead

The dead warrior is always alive among the Japanese. His remains may have been blown to atoms on the battlefield, but that does not matter. A portion of his hair, apparel, or any of his belongings is always interred with solemn tribute. Whether the coffin contains the body or not, it is escorted to the tomb by guards varying in number according to the rank of the deceased. Generally no obituary eulogium is delivered, but the Shinto priest reads an address to the departed, or an elegiac composition referring to his career. To the distinguished dead the Throne grants various tokens of Imperial esteem, in addition to the usual posthumous honours. The officers and men salute the encysted in a similar manner as in the West. Arms are reversed. The boom of the cannon sounds like a dirge. If rainy, the service is still more effective. Black is the colour worn on the occasion, but the casket is of ordinary white wood, uncovered. Everything pertaining to the ceremony is without a stain. The relatives and intimate friends offer in front of the temporary epitaph, *Sakaki*, a wreath of evergreen branches. Shintoism being far above an idolatry, a Christian can conscientiously join the rites. At Tokio, in a shrine on the summit of Kudan, the Westminster Abbey of Japan, are to be found the tombs of the nation's sons who have offered their lives for the common weal. These are the glorious dead



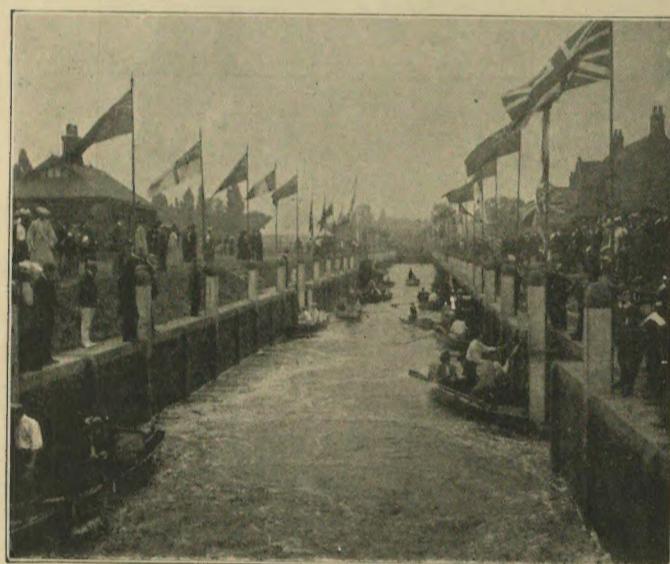
THE NEW FIELD ARTILLERY FOR GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: COLONEL VON MÜLLER, THE COMMANDANT.

The force which Colonel Müller will command is to aid in crushing the *Herrero* rebellion.

Kuroki's army has prevented him from carrying any such intention into effect. We have now the official accounts from the headquarters on both sides, and they show that the Japanese, towards the end of last week,

As was noted last week, the Japanese continue to conceal their real objective by a cleverly arranged screen sufficiently strong to deal with the scouting parties of the enemy. Behind this screen General Kuroki is able to move his main body to whatever point he may determine as the base for his ultimate stroke. We have it from Kuropatkin that the Cossacks have carried out their work of scouting with the utmost zeal and intelligence, but they have never yet been able to supply him with trustworthy information on which he might have been able to build up some hypothetical plan of the Japanese advance. Well served though he has been, the movements at the end of last week appear to have taken him considerably by surprise; and the strength of the forces which are ready to outflank him if an opportunity offers is evidently greater than has been generally assumed. There can no longer be any doubt about Kuroki's having been reinforced by some of the troops landed at Taku-shan.

The engagements which have been reported, and which culminated in the occupation of the strategic points above-mentioned, exhibit considerable resemblance to one another. The Japanese forces in each case consist of detachments of the three arms. After preliminary artillery actions, in which the Japanese have brought an overwhelming fire to bear on the enemy, flanking movements are developed, and the Russians have had finally to withdraw lest they should find their means of retreat cut off. It will be noticed that there is seldom or ever any report of a frontal attack. The tactics are those so admirably employed by Lord Roberts in South Africa when advancing from one point to another, and the purpose is obviously to save men while gradually enveloping the enemy and forcing him to retire. It is a demonstration of the able manner in which the Japanese adapt the means to the end. At the Yalu and Kin-chau they used frontal attacks to obtain



THE OPENING OF THE NEW LOCK AT TEDDINGTON : THE FIRST BOATS THROUGH.

During the boating season, the tremendous congestion and delay at Teddington Lock had become a great inconvenience; but this difficulty has now been overcome by the construction of a huge new lock at Teddington. On Sunday, June 12, its advantages were realised for the first time, and an immense traffic was dealt with in the easiest and most orderly manner.

whose deeds will ever inspire the children of all generations with valour.

SATORI KATO.

FRANCE AND THE WAR.

Russia grows worse. The French investors seem to have no fear about their money; but they are by no means displeased at the suggestion that Russia would do well to make peace after the fall of Port Arthur. There is certainly no eagerness on the part of France that her ally should prolong a contest in which success for the Russian arms is so problematical. Perhaps it is the consciousness that the moral support of the French people is very slight which embitters the Russian Press against Europe. Europe, we read, has always been hostile to Russia; but the Russian people mean to emerge from the present struggle stronger than ever, and to teach Europe some salutary lessons. But the question whether it would not be wiser for Russia to make peace pretty early, and postpone the salutary lessons for twenty years or so, is likely to become very serious for the Czar and his advisers. A passionate resolve to crush Japan at all costs does not seem to animate the Russian people; but it remains to be seen whether a temporary eclipse of its prestige will be accepted by the Russian army. After all, Russia can afford to wait.

THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY. BY R.N.

If there ever was any intention on the part of General Kuropatkin to attempt the relief of Port Arthur, it is quite certain that the triple advance of



A COLONIAL OFFICE GIFT TO A NIGERIAN POTENTATE.

This splendid saddle has been executed in red morocco, crimson silk velvet, and gold lace, for the Emir of Bornu. On the gilt buckles are chased the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle.



THE GODDESS ON THE CAR: THE INAUGURAL RUN OF THE LADIES' AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

The meet was at Carlton House Terrace, on June 9. Fifty-six cars attended, and presented a picturesque spectacle, several being prettily decorated with flowers. A run was made to Ranelagh by way of Pall Mall, Piccadilly, and Kensington. Our illustration shows the Vice-President of the Club, Mrs. Gerard Leigh, on her 15-horse power Charron.

the desired effect, but here flanking movements serve their purpose, and they employ them with great success.

The rumours of heavy fighting near Port Arthur which filled the papers last week could only have been based on preliminary skirmishes, as there had not been time to get the siege-guns and howitzers into position. These heavy guns have probably been landed at

Dalny, from whence they would be taken to the front. But in the meantime it was necessary, by pushing forward the advance, to sweep the peninsula down to the range of the Russian batteries. How many guns the Japanese will need, it would be difficult to estimate, but certainly it must be a very large number.

No great credence need be placed in most of the telegrams which come from Chi-fu and Newchwang on the one hand, and Liao-yang and Mukden on the other. These are based, as a rule, on information brought by fugitives, and are largely imaginative. It is hardly likely that Admiral Togo will risk any more of his large vessels, seeing that they must be needed to prevent any attempt to reinforce the Russian squadrons in the Far East. In olden times the work which has been done by some of these ships would have been carried out by bomb-ketches and gun-boats. After what was done by the gun-boats at Kin-chau, Admiral Togo will probably be satisfied to entrust the major part of the naval bombardment to these smaller vessels. At the same time, it is unlikely that the Vladivostok fleet can have got out. There has been a report that Admiral Skrydloff, with one or more vessels, attempted to effect a junction, and that, after getting within forty miles of the port, he was driven back by superior numbers. An official confirmation of this rumour will be particularly interesting.



THE PROGRESS OF KINGSWAY: THE EXCAVATIONS, LOOKING SOUTH.

Kingsway is the great London thoroughfare which is to connect the Strand with Holborn.

LAST MILITARY HONOURS TO JAPANESE WARRIORS: SHINTO FUNERAL RITES.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



A SERVICE FOR THE DEAD ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

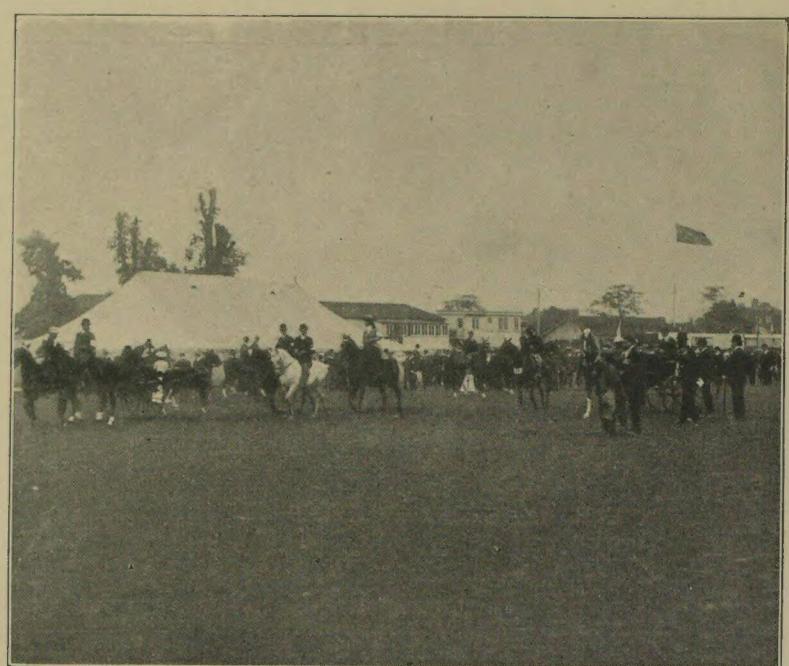
The ground where the bier, or altar, is erected is marked off by two tall poles crowned with evergreen. Between these is stretched a rope of rice or straw, with paper streamers, in token that the ground is consecrated. The board at the back of the bier bears a Japanese inscription equivalent to our "Requiescat." The poles carry banners inscribed with the exploits of the dead. On the small table before the bier is a tiny tablet with the epitaph of the deceased. The friends of the dead lay offerings, in many cases, of rice upon the bier, and in front the most intimate friends place "Sakaki," a little sprig of evergreen decorated with paper. Officers and men salute the dead as in Western armies; arms are reversed and minute-guns are fired. No eulogium is delivered, but the Shinto priest reads an address to the departed or an elegiac composition recounting his career.



JUDGING THE HARNESS-HORSES.

THE RICHMOND ROYAL HORSE SHOW, JUNE 10 AND 11.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VICARY.



PRIZE-WINNERS WAITING FOR THE PARADE.

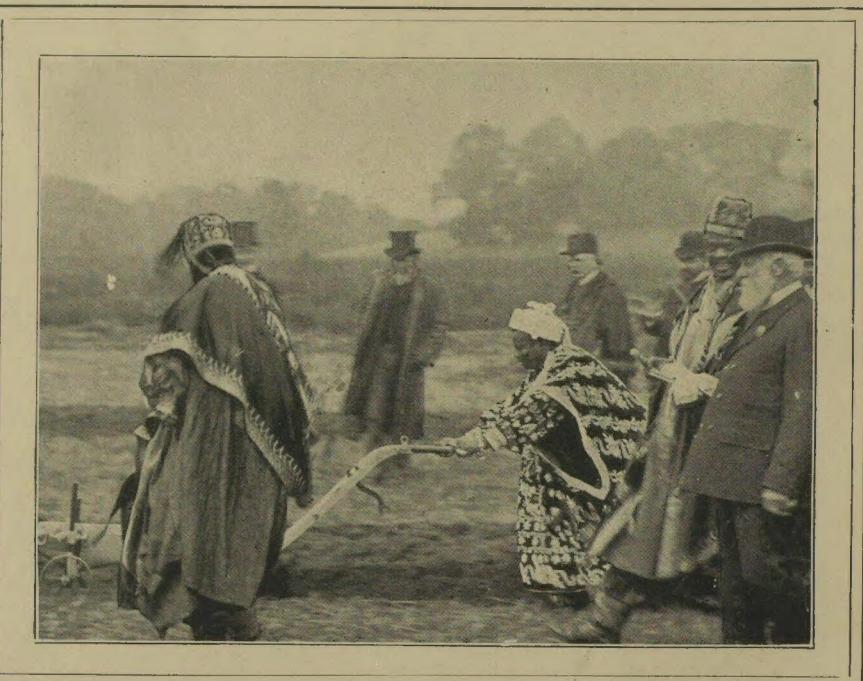


THE ALAKE OF ABEOKUTA EXAMINING A PLOUGH.

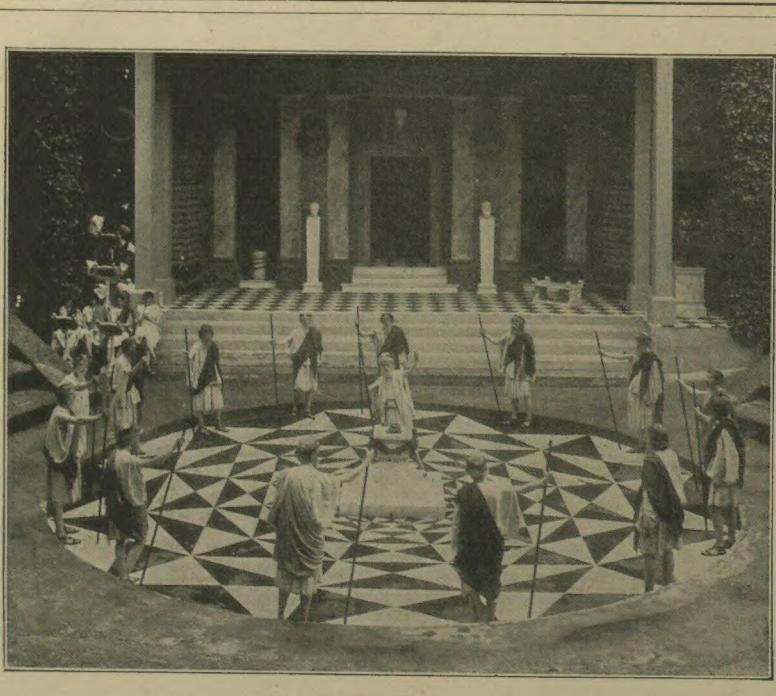
A NIGERIAN POTENTATE AND EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL METHODS: THE ALAKE OF ABEOKUTA STUDYING BRITISH PLOUGHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROBINSON AND SON.

The Alake visited Guildford on June 9, and attended the Royal Counties Agricultural Show. He desired to work a plough, and proved himself a creditable ploughman.



THE ALAKE AS PLOUGHMAN: A PRACTICAL TEST.



THE CHORUS AND MUSICIANS.

A GREEK PLAY BY ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS: REHEARSING THE "ALCESTIS" OF EURIPIDES AT BRADFIELD COLLEGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HILLS AND SAUNDERS.

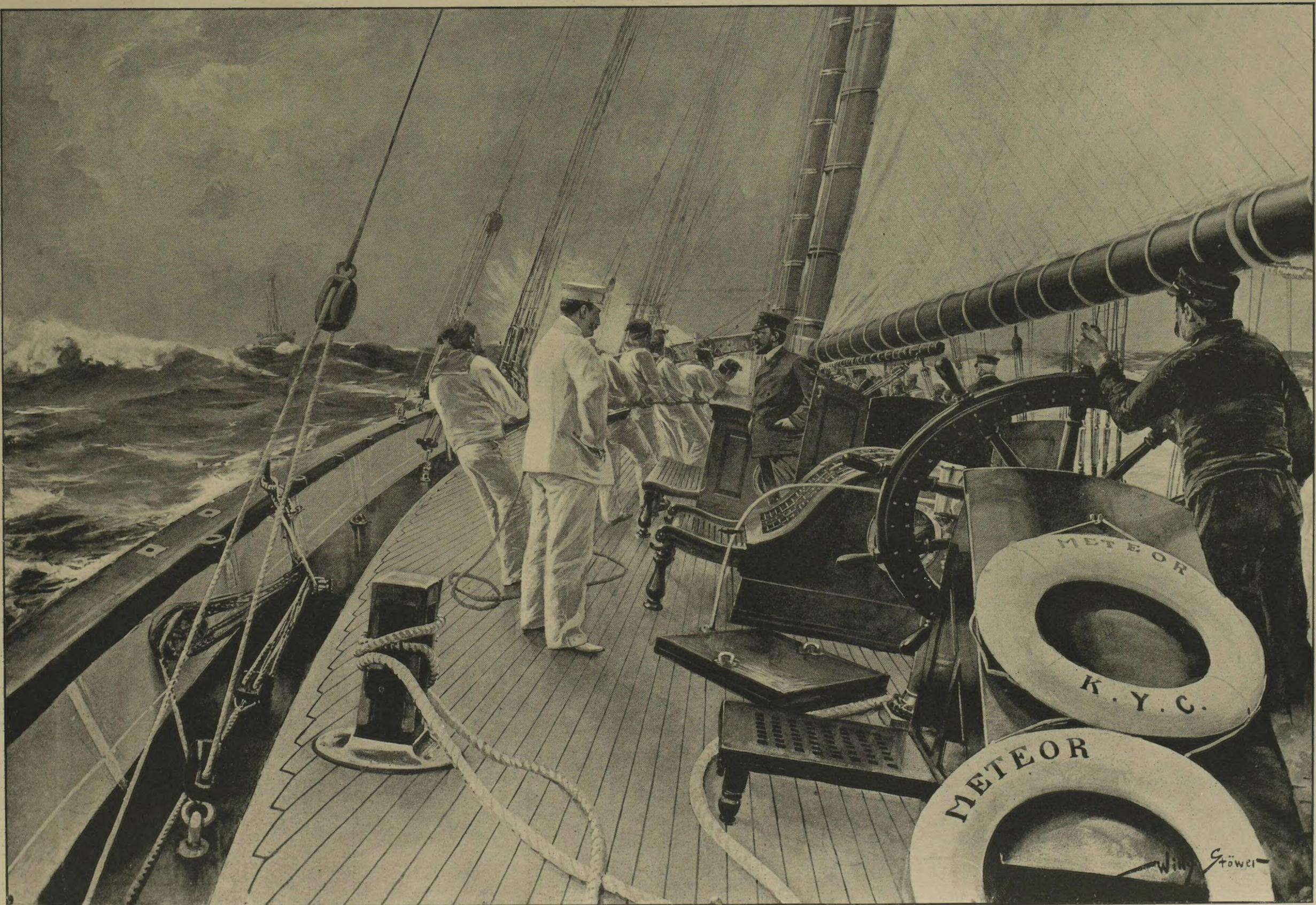


THE FUNERAL OF ALCESTIS.

The productions of Greek tragedy in the original at Bradfield College approximate as nearly as modern conditions will permit to the displays of the Theatre of Dionysus in ancient Athens. The College possesses a beautiful open-air theatre, in which some masterpiece of Aeschylus, Sophocles, or Euripides is given every three years. The next performances of "Alcestis" are on June 21, 23, 25, 27, and 28.

KING EDWARD'S HOST AT KIEL: AN IMPERIAL YACHTSMAN.

DRAWN BY WILLY STOWER.



H.I.M. WILLIAM II. ON BOARD HIS YACHT "METEOR."

FICTION AND SOME ESSAYS.

Fort Amity. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. (London: Murray. 6s.)
The Double Garden. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. (London: George Allen. 5s.)
The Descent of Man, and Other Stories. By Edith Wharton. (London: Macmillan. 6s.)
Olive Latham. By E. L. Voynich. (London: Heinemann. 6s.)
The God in the Garden. By Keble Howard. (London: Chapman and Hall. 6s.)
A Great Man: A Frolic. By Arnold Bennett. (London: Chatto and Windus. 6s.)
Legal T Leaves. By Edward F. Turner. (London: Smith, Elder. 5s.)

"Fort Amity" is romance in the best sense of that much-abused word. It cannot be said that it is great romance. Scarcely for a moment is it the cause of deep emotion in the reader, scarcely an incident leaves an indelible mark upon the mind. Yet, as a whole, it is charming, a triumph of technique. Mr. Quiller-Couch is to the average romancist as the miniaturist to the scene-painter: he works daintily rather than with a desire for broad effects, and the result is a delightful but not forceful picture. His latest work, as we have indicated, represents no new departure in method. In deserting Cornwall for Canada when "Our Lady of the Snows" stood hesitating between the scarlet, white, and blue of England and the golden fleur-de-lys of France, he has retained that easy-flowing style and that aptness of description characteristic of his previous work, and, retaining them, is assured of welcome. There will be some to say that his story of Ensign John à Cleeve of the 46th Regiment of Foot, and Diane, daughter of the gallant Commandant of Fort Amitié, is, in all essentials, a boy's book; that his hero and heroine, save that their characters are more complex, are but the hero and heroine of the ordinary adventure-story; that the young soldier, taken prisoner, escaping, living as an Indian amongst Indians, is a commonplace in backwoods stories; that warfare, dispatch-bearing, the shooting of rapids, a scalped man, are part of the same scheme of things; that the historical basis is but a blind. Such critics may be placed at once amongst the captious. Story of adventure pure and simple as it is, "Fort Amity" is far removed from the solid and unconvincing, if flamboyant, narrative of the "gift-book" in which a maximum of incident marches with a minimum of style. Its author need have no fear that his book will be judged "unworthy to survive."

M. Maeterlinck is a thinker who loves paradox—not the cheap paradox of the half-wit, which is the inversion of platitudes—but the serious paradox of truths. And he could not find more ambiguous subjects for emphatically mysterious sentences than chance and the mind of a dog, on which two of the essays in "The Double Garden" are composed. If other tourists think the god of chance is appropriately housed at Monte Carlo in a building like "a meringue covered with preserved fruits and sugar castles," M. Maeterlinck protests that a grave divinity resides there, and should have been lodged in colossal marble. On the other hand, he holds that the gaming-table is the place where the nervous force and the passions of men—"the most precious fluid on the planet—leak away into nothingness"; an obvious truth. With the charming touch of brief allusion he intimates what things are there played away, as well as nervous force: "a cornfield ripening in the sun a thousand miles away . . . a meadow, a wood, a moonlit country-house, a shop in some little market-town." If another moralist pauses to meditate on the worthlessness of the money spinning from hand to hand, M. Maeterlinck's quarrel with chance is precisely that it abolishes the value of a worthy symbol, the representative of laudable sacrifice and noble toil—money. The years of labour that produced it are swept aside by the movement of a little thing as insignificant as a child's toy. So that the grave god he admires might be called maleficent, if one choose to call it a god at all. The fact that all speculation, all mathematics, all intellect, all prayer cannot wrest a single secret from the grasp of chance is that which overawes the mind. What a puppy has to learn in a few days is the subject of a charming essay.

In "The Descent of Man" Mrs. Wharton once more establishes her claim to be considered a woman of extraordinary wit. She has also fire and feeling and spirituality far rarer than even rare wit; while her delineations of the passionate grief of a woman whose husband foregoes honour for her sake, or of the vigilant sorrow of a mother in presence of her tempted son, have proved that she understands the interior tragedies of life. Perhaps something of the present fashion of trivialities inclines Mrs. Wharton in her new volume to a particular display of the keen irony and banter of which she is the solitary mistress. The result is a subtle and brilliant book, the like of which we could look for from no other hand except Mr. Henry James's. We ought not to complain of such a gift. Yet, whatever may be the contempt of "smart" New York for the graver feelings, and whatever its own witty appreciation of Mrs. Wharton's wit, there are things better worth the invention of an Edith Wharton than the domestic ironies of a Professor Linyard—exquisitely as these are touched. Again, the ambitions of a Mrs. Fetherel to attack social institutions lead us to question whether it is worth the while of so fine an artist to make so full a study of a fool. One reader at least has left this fine trifling with relief to find Mrs. Wharton in her true element when she conceives the ethical position of the man and wife in "The Reckoning." In these serious but never dull moments she gives us a lesson worthy of George Eliot, and means it; and yet does so with a voice of silver, with no pompous emphasis of the preacher.

It has probably occurred to a good many people that the time has come for the tragedy and the romance of

Nihilism to be handled by an English writer who could avoid the temptation to melodrama. Any picture of Russian life is sure of the attention of the British public, for reasons that need not be summed up here; and the "popular" novelist, with a certain superficial dexterity, has made abundant capital out of the fact. No one, of course, can approach the Russians themselves in their mastery of the great grey theme; that is not to be looked for; but in "Olive Latham" we have, at last, an English method that is worthy of its subject. Mrs. Voynich has advanced since she wrote "The Gadfly," or perhaps it would be better to say that she has mellowed. This book has the power of her first work without its crudity; it is less savage, though it is not a whit less virile. It is a remarkable psychological study of a woman; and it is also a dissection, traced with austere genius, of the growths that are eating out the heart of contemporary Russia. The heroine, Olive Latham, whose betrothal to a Nihilist involved her contact first with the stagnant peasantry and after with the official machine in St. Petersburg—the spies, the cruelty, the crushing of the flower of a country's manhood—entered Russia as a supremely matter-of-fact, unemotional young woman, and left it shattered, for the time being, by her experience. How she recovered, and, in recovering, found that love had risen again, blossoming upon the very grave of the young martyr who had been taken from her to a pitiful death, must be read in Mrs. Voynich's own words, in the concluding chapters of a noble and impressive book. The literary quality of it is remarkable; the stamp of truth is on its pages; and it gives—at last—an adequate treatment to a tragic subject.

It is a long time since the summer publishing season, the appointed time for humour, brought forth anything so satisfying as Mr. Keble Howard's new book. His earlier works proclaimed him an acceptable jester, while "Love in a Cottage" made the critics ask, "Is 'Chicot' also among the humorists?" Witty he had already proved himself—it then seemed as if he possessed the higher and more humane gift of humour. The answer comes in "The God in the Garden," an August Comedy, a most delightfully whimsical story, abounding in droll situations that never mar its probability. The scene is laid in Shakespeare's country, in the village of Wooton-in-Arden, which the author has the best right to know. The overworked vicar, Mr. Goodacre, with his numerous olive-branches, was sent away for a holiday by an eccentric old maid, who insisted on engaging his *locum tenens* herself. The young priest who secured the old lady's favour wrought havoc in her niece's heart, and thereby tied the knot of the comedy in the Aristotelian and other senses. The mischief is traced to Dan Cupid, the God in the Garden, whose presence is suggested with a delicacy and charm appropriate to the Forest of Arden. He has other victims: the gardener Shakspere and the cook, Mrs. Box, who round off the picture with rustic comicality. Good situations abound, and subsidiary incidents are cleverly handled. One of the best of the minor episodes is that in which the strange parson is victimised by a wily Sunday scholar. After a lengthy dialogue, during which it appears that the boy's father is absent at Warwick, the clergyman, inquires if the parent has work there. Further inquiry as to the nature of the work elicits the answer, "Pickin' oakum," to the fearful delight of the Sunday school. The characterisation is sharp and clear, the threads of the story are admirably interwoven, and the effects are attained without effort. The book strikes a note as freshly original as it is entertaining.

Mr. Arnold Bennett's "frolic" lets us into the mind of a young man who takes by accident to writing the kind of fiction which appeals to the great heart of the public. Son of a small tradesman, who employs his leisure in writing to the papers about the National Debt, Henry Shakspere Knight shows his early promise in a prize essay on "Streets." "Some streets are long, others are short," is a gem from that composition. Then he lectures on "Trashy Novels" to a Mutual Improvement Society. Recovering from a belated attack of measles, he has a fancy to write a story in the pages of his mother's washing-book. It is reverentially copied by his aunt, and eventually published. Its success is enormous; the great heart of the public throbs like mad. Henry Shakspere Knight continues to operate on that organ with the help of a literary agent's great brain. He is secretly amazed at the whole business; but he is a shrewd young man, and when we take leave of him he is stirring the great heart with dramas as well as novels, and making a trifle less than forty thousand a year. All this, as Mr. Arnold Bennett narrates it, is admirable fooling; but we fear it will find the great heart quite stony.

Mr. Edward F. Turner has found time in the course of a distinguished legal career to write several extremely entertaining books, and "Legal T Leaves" is no less pleasing than its predecessors. It consists of a series of sketches founded upon the author's shrewd observation of men, and displaying his sympathetic outlook upon life. With most of us the atmosphere of a solicitor's office would hardly be favourable to flights of fancy. We might be inclined to pass by and overlook the material lying ready to the hand of the ready writer. If the author's style is not quite literary, if his vocabulary contains many words and phrases that might well be allowed to die a natural death, the kindly feeling of the sketches must disarm criticism. Lawyers will be delighted with "Legal T Leaves," for the author's humour is quite at its best when he deals with the troubles that wait upon solicitors in the daily exercise of their profession. It is clear that lawyers have grievances. Many shrewd truths are but scantly disguised by the humour that clothes them; but, of course, nobody sympathises with solicitors. It has been left to Mr. Turner to show the other side of the picture.

THE "TRAIL" IN LITERATURE.

For half a century to come England will not know what value to set upon the literature that has arisen from a wider knowledge of the outposts of her Empire. The critic of to-day, gazing around upon the welter of the fiercely outspoken, the unsparingly brutal, the wildly shameless in modern writing, longs to be able to look upon it all with the eyes of his successor of 1950, who will compile with nice exactness the standard Anthology of Kipling, and will arrange in due order around that prophet's tripod the scribes who either imitated him or were inspired by a kindred afflatus. Our critic under Edward VIII., while knowing how to "place" literary Jingoism, will do it all the better for having no fear of being accused of literary Little-Englandism should he detect holes in the Jingo coat. At present we are, however honest, tongue-tied with regard to that garment. We cannot say all we would for fear of committing Imperial *lèse-majesté*, or, worse, incurring that accusation of being patriotic in a minor key. We would all be thought virile, and are pardonably shy of being identified with the feelings of that newspaper which celebrates the day of small things, and believes that Japan cannot win because she is not Christian. Therefore, we perhaps overpraise rougher manifestations of the national life and literature, and when we underpraise we do them and ourselves injustice.

Our future student of the "ranting-tanting, tearing, swearing" manner—that growth of impolite letters which sprang up between the two Victorian Jubilees, was not a little helped by the Colonial object-lesson of the second, and became a fetish during the South African War—our future student, then, in charting the Kipling firmament, must, we think, assign a value of almost the first magnitude to the work of an American citizen, the prose Laureate of the Klondike, whose real name, Jack London, looks so suspiciously like a *nom de guerre*. It would be unfair to call him an imitator. His material and his manner are his own, but he is of the Kipling kindred, inasmuch as he wanders in the waste places of the earth, where he hears the sound of the great silence, and visits rude outposts where the primitive passions have not been choked by civilisation. The men he finds there he greets as brothers, and understands them the better that he has never regarded them with the lifted eyebrow of culture. His Alaskans may be atrocious, but they are overwhelmingly human. Keesh the son of Keesh, it is true, wrought murder most foul, but it was in the very exaltation of his passion for Su-su; and, after all, Helen of Troy had more victims. The story of Nambok the unveracious finds redemption from sheer savagery in the touch of filial devotion. So too in the ways of the author's gold-seekers. The prospectors who left the useless sentimentalists Cuthbert and Weatherbee to a hideous death only dealt out the rough justice imposed by circumstances on men whose every hour is a struggle with nature. In such a society all must bear a hand for the common good, and any clean, hardy man of the company would gladly die for a comrade who was a comrade indeed, ready and willing "to keep his end up." But Cuthbert and Weatherbee were incorrigible shirkers of the daily hardships of the camp. So the others, open-eyed, acquiesced when the pair chose to desert the trail, and remain behind in a snug way-side cabin. Idleness, too much sugar, boredom, and the climate did their work speedily. Of death by scurvy Mr. Jack London has omitted no hideous detail, but here again he saves his artistry by the sheer rude justice of his story.

There has been perhaps a slight monotony in London's work. The hardships of the unending trail, the awfulness of the fight against the blizzards of the Far North-West, however powerfully told, tend to satiety and sameness. But in his ability to give the terrors of the snow, whether in tempest or in flat white wastes of silence, he holds a place which no other writer can dispute. He has made that Arctic accessory, the dog, a more vital entity in fiction than ever before, and this, too, not in the short story alone, for a long novel, "The Call of the Wild," has a dog for hero. Better still, however, perhaps because in smaller compass, is the episode "Bâtard," in the latest published volume. The dramatic tale, "The Faith of Men" (Heinemann), which gives its name to this collection, it were invidious to discuss, for it first appeared in these columns. "Bâtard" is undoubtedly the best story in the book, and its entire freshness was welcomed by those of Mr. London's admirers who feared that he was falling into a groove. It is a tale of a conflict between a man and a most vicious sledge-dog—a tale of primeval passion and hatred that on both sides is inhumanly human. The author knows the breed—human and canine alike—and we must therefore accept his picture for its sheer power and intrinsic persuasiveness, although the meditated revenge of dog on man, and the method thereof, seem to postulate a sagacity almost passing belief. We are familiar enough with the idea of a dog hanged by his master; but the reverse—well, had Mr. London been less skilful, criticism would have exhausted itself in the convenient slang, "Too tall!" As it is, we read, breathless, and believe.

In the three years or so that he has been known, Jack London has produced six books—"The Son of the Wolf," "The God of his Fathers," "Children of the Frost," "The Call of the Wild," "People of the Abyss," and "The Faith of Men"—and only one of these, the fifth, is a disappointment. Leaving the scenes he knew, he buried himself in the East End of London for six months and then tackled its overwhelming problems on paper. The result was neither magnificent nor war; but the attempt was characteristically debonair and courageous. That the author should fail was almost a foregone conclusion, and it is to be hoped that he will not be equally rash with his war experiences in the Far East.

JAPANESE ACUMEN IN PROCURING MILITARY INFORMATION: INFERENCE FROM SHELLS.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



JAPANESE OFFICERS EXAMINING FRAGMENTS OF RUSSIAN SHELLS IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN THE CALIBRE OF THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

This means of information has been largely adopted in the present campaign, and officers have eagerly picked up the still hot and smoking fragments, which revealed to them with what kind of artillery they were being opposed.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Undoubtedly, the scientific event of recent days which has to be chronicled is the presentation to Parliament of the interim report of the Commission on Tuberculosis appointed in 1901 at the close of the great London Congress held to discuss the prevention of that widespread ailment and modern "white plague." My readers know sufficient of the national importance of this subject to warrant them in taking a deep interest therein, not merely from the hygienic point of view, but from that which presents the labour of the Commission to us in the light of an elaborate piece of scientific research.

The circumstances which led up to the appointment of the Commission may still be fresh in the minds of most of us. It was long held that many cases of tuberculosis in infants were to be attributed to their being fed on the milk of cows which suffered from the disease in question. Such milk, that is, where the udder of the cow is affected, contains millions of tubercular germs. Hence it was only natural that the belief should arise that to feed children on such milk was to lay them open to a serious liability to disease-attack. The advice to boil or sterilise milk was therefore regarded as a piece of sound sanitary counsel, and was followed in many homes and also by municipal authorities here and there. These precautions were natural enough in character when we reflect that they were founded upon the view that tuberculosis of the cow could be transmitted to man through the medium of milk.

In 1901, however, Dr. Robert Koch, the discoverer of the germ of the disease, startled the assembled scientists at the London Congress by the exposition of his opinion that such transmission of the disease was not a reality, but merely an unsupported belief. I heard Dr. Koch deliver that address, and I can testify to the widespread consternation it created. Speedily came counterblasts. Dr. Koch laid stress on the fact that if infants could be infected from the digestive system, it was strange that in Berlin the number of deaths from this source was practically infinitesimal, having regard to the widespread distribution of tubercular milk. But it was shown that as regards London and Edinburgh, the death-rate from tuberculosis beginning at the digestive system was great. This difference I attributed to the fact that the German mother boils the milk on which her children are fed, while the British mother, as a rule, does not so treat it.

The inquiries of the Commission took three lines of investigation. They were directed first to ascertaining if tuberculosis in man and animals was one and the same disease. Obviously this point was of extreme importance. If the ailments were distinct the greater would be the chances that Dr. Koch's views might be correct; for it is not every ailment of the animal which can be transmitted to man. A second line was devoted to settling the question of what may be termed the reciprocal infection of man and beast. If man can be infected from the cow, in other words, can the cow in turn be infected by human tubercular germs? The third point was included in the inquiry regarding the conditions under which, if at all, the transmission of tuberculosis from animals to man takes place, and concerning the circumstances which favour or retard such conveyance of the bacilli.

These issues are clear and distinct, and on the lines indicated the Commissioners have pursued their labours. With reference to infection of the animal by man, twenty disease "strains," or, so to speak, units of the human disease, were represented. They were used to inoculate and otherwise infect cattle. In seven of the strains very clear and definite effects were produced. The disease appeared in the animals in some cases in a remarkably severe form. In the case of the remaining strains the results were less definite; but when tubercular matter from these less affected animals was used to inoculate guinea-pigs or other animals, from these latter sources cattle acquired the disease in typical development. The general result here is that the two diseases, human and bovine, are declared to be identical. They are interchangeable ailments, and this identity of nature bodes ill for Dr. Koch's views, and implies everything in favour of the opinions of those who have maintained that infection conveyed from lower life to humanity was a probability.

It may be contended that the case of the Commission is not proved up to the hilt, because it yet remains to be shown that animal tubercle can produce the disease in man, as it has been undoubtedly shown that man's ailment can give rise to bovine tuberculosis. Experiment in the former direction is, of course, impossible, but, unfortunately for us, we are experimented upon by nature in various ways, and of our tubercular attacks (which are invariably due to our being infected with the bacilli of the ailment), a certain proportion, it is reasonable to suppose, must arise from food. The special food which attracts attention here is, of course, milk. Again, it is a matter of very strong presumption that, if the human disease can assuredly pass to the cow, the bovine trouble may be legitimately presumed to be capable of conveyance to man.

The result so far of the report of the Commission has been to strengthen the hands of those who have long argued for the sterilisation of all milk-supplies and for the elimination of cows affected with tuberculosis from dairy-herds. Having regard to the terrible mortality which tuberculosis inflicts on the world at large, it is not well that we should leave to a doubt any steps directed towards its prevention. The later labours of the Commission will be anticipated by the nation with the deepest interest.

ANDREW WILSON.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

P H WILLIAMS.—Many thanks. It is scarcely necessary to say they are welcome.

F PRESTON.—Your problem seems sound, but the device employed is very old and well known.

C BURNETT.—Your problem shall appear at an early date, probably in our next number.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3126 to 3128 received from Banarsi Das (Moradabad); of No. 3132 from Emile Frau (Lyons) and Cedric and Leonard Owen (Russia); of No. 3133 from C Field Junior (Athol, Mass.), Cedric and Leonard Owen (Russia), and Emile Frau (Lyons); of No. 3134 from Shadforth and Inns of Court; of No. 3135 from F R Pickering (Forest Hill), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Fire Plug, Rev. A Mays (Bedford), and T Roberts.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3136 received from Hereward, Philip Daly (Brighton), J F Bulmer (Liverpool), Shadforth, T W W (Bootham), A F Eustace (Manchester), T Roberts, Emile Frau (Lyons), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), Fire Plug, R Worts (Canterbury), E J Winter-Wood, C E Perugini, F Ede (Canterbury), Rev. J Julian Smith (Devonport), The Tid, Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), B Cafferata, J W (Campsie), F Henderson (Leeds), J F Moon, Clement C Danby, Alpha, Albert Wolff (Putney), Reginald Gordon, Charles Burnett, H S Bradreth (Weybridge), G C B, C Haviland (Frimley Green), Frank Wilson (Southampton), W Allin Thompson, Martin F, G Glanville (Tufnell Park), Julia Short (Exeter), A S Brown (Paisley), F Fear Hill (Trowbridge), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Percy Willcock (Shrewsbury), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), A S Harding (Brighton), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), and Valentin Oppermann (Marseilles).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3135.—BY PERCY HEALEY.

WHITE.

- 1. B to B sq
- 2. R to B 7th
- 3. Q or R mates.

BLACK.

- R takes B
- Any move

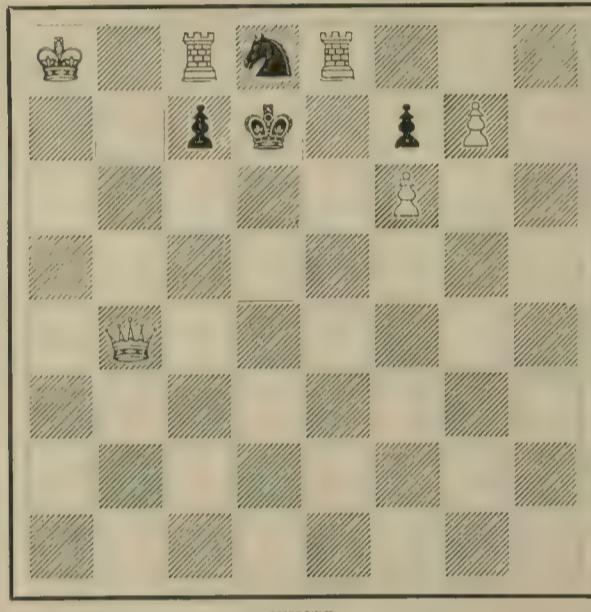
If 1. Any other, 2. Q to R 4th, etc.

NOTE.—Several correspondents attempt a solution of this Problem by 1. R to B 7th.

There is no mate by that route.

PROBLEM NO. 3138.—BY R. ST. G. BURKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in Cambridge Springs Tournament, between Messrs. Fox and SCHLECHTER.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	23. Q takes R (ch)	K to R 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	24. P to B 3rd	Q takes R (ch)
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	25. K to R 2nd	Q to B 8th (ch)
4. B to K 5th	B to K 2nd	26. K to R sq	Q takes Q P
5. P to K 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	27. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	Black now seems certain of victory, and the ensuing play is to be explained by his refusal of any chance of a draw.	
7. R to B sq	P to Q R 3rd	28. Kt to Q 7th	Q takes P
8. P takes P	P takes B	29. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to R 4th
9. B to Q 3rd	P to B 3rd	30. Q to K 7th	Q to B 8th (ch)
10. Castles	R to K sq	31. K to R 2nd	Q to B 5th (ch)
11. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to B sq	32. K to R sq	P to K Kt 4th
12. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd	33. Q to Q 6th	K to R 5th
13. B to K B 4th	B to Q 3rd	34. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 6th
14. B takes B	Q takes B	35. Kt to Q 3rd	Q to K 6th
15. P to K 4th	P takes P	36. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to R 5th
16. Kt (Q 2) takes P	P takes Kt	37. Q to R 6th (ch)	K to Kt 6th
17. Kt takes Kt	Q to B 5th	38. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to R 5th
If Q takes Q P, 18. Kt to Q 6th would be the powerful reply of White.		39. K to R 2nd	
18. R to K sq	B to K 3rd	White sees at last his road to victory. The position was very delicately balanced, but the unusual power of his Knight turned the scale in his favour.	
19. R to K 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	40. B to K 3rd	
20. Kt to B 5th	B to Q 4th	41. Q to B 8th	P to Kt 5th
21. Q to K 2nd	Q to Kt 4th	42. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 4th
22. R takes R (ch)	R takes R	43. Q to Kt 7th (ch)	Resigns.

Another game in the Tournament, between Messrs. FOX and PILLSBURY.

(Petroff Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. B to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. B takes P	R takes Kt
3. Q Kt to B 3rd		20. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
		21. P takes R	B to Kt 5th
		22. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 4th
		23. Q takes B	Kt takes R
		24. B takes Kt	K to Q 7th
		25. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to K 3rd
		26. R to Q sq	Q takes K P
		27. R to Q 7th (ch)	K to K sq
		28. R takes Q Kt P	Q to R 8th (ch)
		29. Q to B 8th	Q takes P
		30. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq
		31. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
		32. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to R sq
		33. P to R 3rd	Q to B 6th
		34. Q to Q 6th	R to K Kt sq
		35. B to Q 4th	Resigns.

There is little better to do. B takes Kt must be guarded against, as to retire the Knight is disastrous.

THE COALING OF WAR-SHIPS
AT NEUTRAL PORTS.

Many people fancy that no neutral State can, without illegality, permit belligerent war-ships to receive supplies of coal in its ports oftener than once in three months, and then only in quantity sufficient to take them to the nearest port of their own country or to some nearer destination of a neutral character. One can hear this said confidently several times a day; and yet it is not correct. States are forbidden, by the rules which regulate their conduct towards each other, to take part in a war without being open and avowed combatants. When neutral, they must not allow belligerent war-ships to obtain supplies of arms and ammunition in their ports and waters, or to increase or improve their armament, or to obtain recruits, or to do a variety of other things into the details of which it is not necessary now to inquire. But neutrals have never been forbidden to permit the supply in their harbours of things necessary for the subsistence of the crews of combatant vessels or for the seaworthiness of the ships. The line was drawn between what strengthens the fighting power and what sustains life and renders navigation possible. While cartridges and cannon were prohibited, provisions could always be taken on board and damages caused by weather repaired.

The distinction given above was never very logical. A well-fed crew in a taut ship was obviously a more formidable force than a half-starved crew in a water-logged vessel, just as a cruiser with full magazines was a better fighting-machine than a cruiser with but few rounds to each gun. Still, it is almost impossible to find a perfectly satisfactory distinction in such matters; and the line actually drawn by the jurists and statesmen of a century ago was probably the best that could have been devised. Humanity forbade the refusal of food or the turning out of a ship to sink in the first storm she encountered. Neutrality forbade the supply of shot and shell, or the repair of fighting-gear. Their respective claims were fairly well adjusted as long as ships depended for motive-power on the wind.

In those old days coal was never heard of as part of the ordinary stores of a man-of-war. No naval captain wanted it. If he ever asked for it because of some exceptional need, no one dreamed of denying it to him. He could have had it to his heart's content, just as he could have bricks now if he chose to load up with them. But in the middle of the last century came the naval revolution which made steam the motive-power in navigation, and close upon its heels followed the American Civil War. At the commencement of that great struggle, in 1861, the navy of the United States was a sailing navy; at the end, in 1865, it was a steaming navy. While the conflict was raging it occurred to the British Government that coal was no longer the mere ballast it had been before. But, on the other hand, our authorities could not venture to regard it as a munition of war and put it on the same footing as arms and ammunition. So they took a middle course, and laid down in 1862 that no war-vessel of either side could coal in our ports without special permission from the local authorities; that no coal was to be granted within three months of a previous supply in any British port; and that no supply was to be more than sufficient to take the vessel which received it to the nearest port of her own country. These are our rules—not rules of International Law. We made them in pursuance of the right possessed by every neutral State to impose conditions upon the use of its ports by belligerent ships. We have continued to impose them, when neutral, in subsequent wars; and many other Powers—notably the United States—have followed our example. But all have not; and therefore it is impossible to say that the uniform practice of States for many years has created a new rule, which supersedes the old one allowing coal as an innocent supply.

The most important of the States which have refrained from following our lead is France; but we must not suppose that she grants coal freely, as in the old days when it had no influence on the fortunes of war. She recognises, as we do, that supplies must be restricted, but she prefers not to tie her hands by hard-and-fast rules. In 1898 she refused coal to Admiral Cervera's squadron at Martinique. Her Neutrality Circular, issued on Feb. 18, 1904, limits permissible supplies, among which, as we have seen, coal must still be included, to what is necessary for subsistence and the safety of navigation. When the present war broke out, a few Russian vessels were lying at Jibutil, the capital of French Somaliland. In a few days they were joined by the rest of the squadron under Admiral Wierenius. No official information of the commencement of hostilities reached the local authorities for about a week. When it arrived the Russian squadron was told to depart. Permission to coal had been given, and the coaling was accomplished within thirty-six hours, from colliers which had been ordered to the port. The squadron then left. There was no returning again and again for coal. The port was not made a base of supplies, though no doubt the one full supply which was obtained proved most opportune. It may be taken as certain that the French authorities did not deeply regret a conjunction of circumstances which enabled them to do a good turn to the ally of France. But at the same time it must be conceded that they broke no rule of International Law in doing it, always provided that they are willing to grant equal facilities to Japan should she require them in any port of the French colonies in the Far East. The incident shows, not that France is a culprit, but that International Law needs strengthening. If one ship may be supplied, a whole fleet may also. Russia calculates on being able to send her Baltic squadron round to the North Pacific by means of a series of supplies obtained in the ports of various neutral Powers. It looks as if her calculations would fail; but should they succeed, the proverbial coach-and-six will have been driven through the Law of Neutrality.—T. J. L.

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OUR JAPANESE SPECIAL ARTIST AND THE WAR: SAILORS' CAMARADERIE.



A SEND-OFF ON A DESPERATE MISSION: THE CREW OF A JAPANESE WAR-SHIP CHEERING COMRADES ON THEIR WAY TO ATTEMPT
THE SEALING OF PORT ARTHUR.

OUR JAPANESE SPECIAL ARTIST AND THE WAR: PICTURES OF FAILURE AND SUCCESS



IN TOKEN OF FAILURE: JAPANESE OFFICERS SHAVEN IN ORDER TO SHOW THEIR REGRET AT THEIR UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BLOCK PORT ARTHUR.
According to an ancient custom, these officers, who took part in the first unsuccessful attempt to block Port Arthur, shaved their heads in token of failure. The idea is that they have done with the ambitions of this world, and are fit only for the Buddhist cloister.



THE GREAT RUSSIAN NAVAL DISASTER AS SEEN BY THE JAPANESE: THE SINKING OF THE "PETROPAVLOVSK" BY MEANS OF A SUBMARINE MINE OUTSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

OUR JAPANESE SPECIAL ARTIST AND THE WAR: DOMESTICITY AND THE CONFLICT.



THE MAN WHOSE MACHINE SANK THE "PETROPAVLOVSK": VICE-CAPTAIN ODA, THE INVENTOR OF THE MINE THAT SENT MAKAROFF TO HIS DOOM.
Captain Oda was sketched in his study with his wife and child.

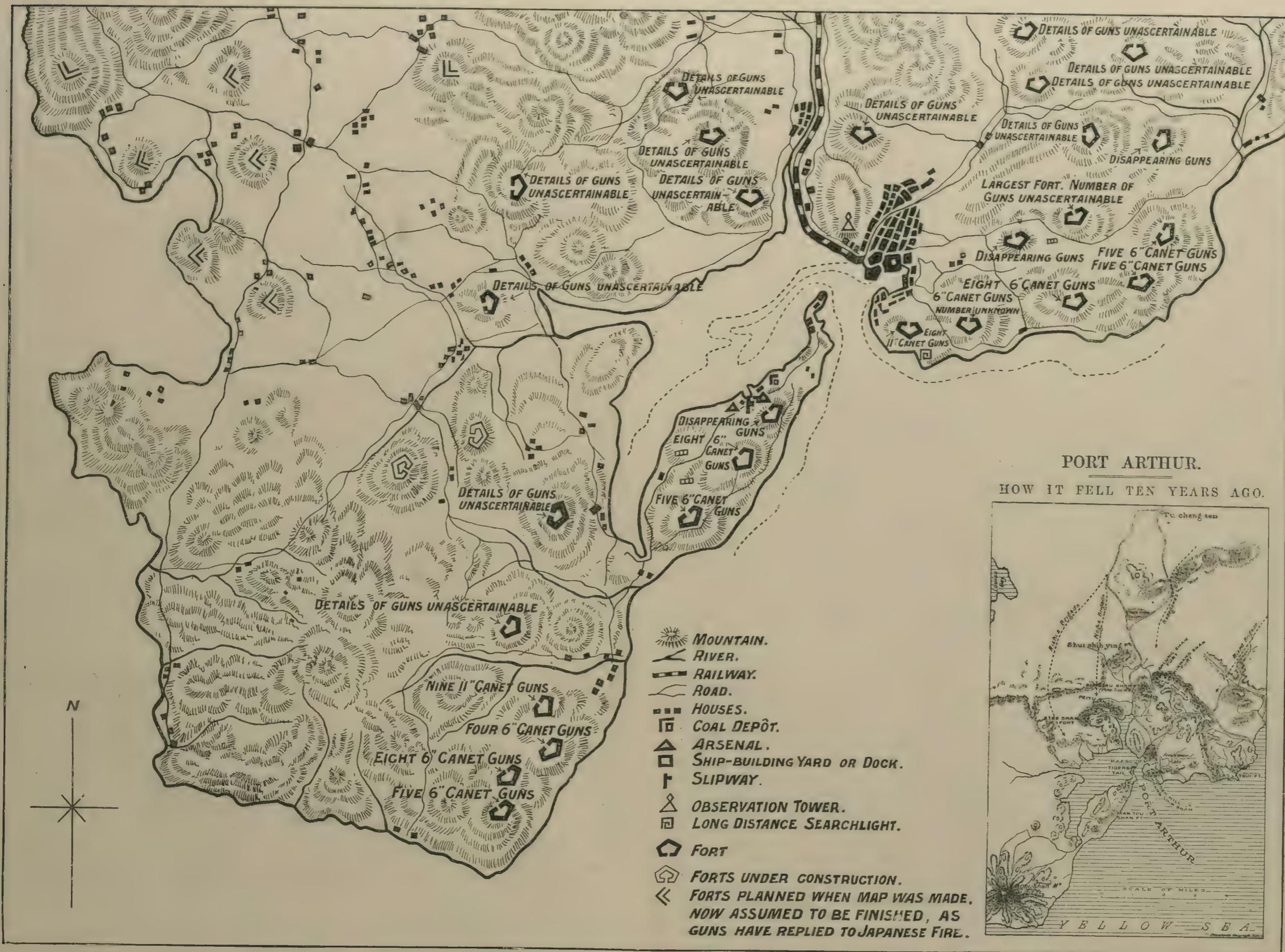


THE DELICACY OF JAPANESE CHARITY TOWARDS THE FAMILIES OF MEN AT THE FRONT: THE UNKNOWN BEFECTOR.

Charity is very unobtrusively distributed in Japan. Following the usual custom, the visitor shown in the sketch has called at the house of a soldier ordered to the front, and has thrown in coins to the value of ten shillings. When questioned, such a benefactor merely says: "This is by my master's wish," and hastens away.

THE WORK OF THE JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT: THE RUSSIAN DEFENCES OF PORT ARTHUR.

THE LARGER MAP FROM THE PORIFOLIO OF A JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER; THE SMALLER REPRODUCED BY THE COURTESY OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."



The smaller map, illustrating the Japanese operations in 1894, is given in order that the names of the localities and forts may be identified. The names are not particularly mentioned in the map by the Japanese Intelligence Department.

THE TIBETAN GIBRALTAR: NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL DEFENCES.



A VILLAGE ON THE ROAD TO GYANGTSE.



THE TIBETAN GIBRALTAR : GYANGTSE FORT, HELD BY THE ENEMY.



A TIBETAN OBSTRUCTION TO THE BRITISH TROOPS : THE LOOPHOLED WALL ACROSS THE VALLEY AT KANGMA.



DEMOLITION OF THE WALL BY THE BRITISH FORCE AFTER HALF-AN-HOUR'S WORK.



THE COOLIE CORPS COLLECTING FODDER IN THE GYANGTSE VALLEY.



THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING AND STAFF INTERVIEWING VILLAGERS IN THE GYANGTSE VALLEY.

Gyangtse Fort is of great natural strength, but is in bad repair. The rock, unscalable on the west, is scarped all round, and the only approach is by a steep roadway guarded by gates and walls. The fort is 1,400 yards from the Mission camp, and crowns a rock rising 300 feet sheer from the plain. On the southern face the British have counted twenty-seven jingals, and here the Tibetans have built three series of diagonal walls five feet high, with traverses and frequent head-cover loopholes. At the foot two large villages stretch east and west. The wall at Kangma was about four feet high, was well loopholed, and covered by sangars (breastworks) on the hillsides. The scene of the last picture is in the first big village of the Gyantse Valley. Colonel Youngusband, the Political Officer, may be distinguished by his long coat and grey pony.

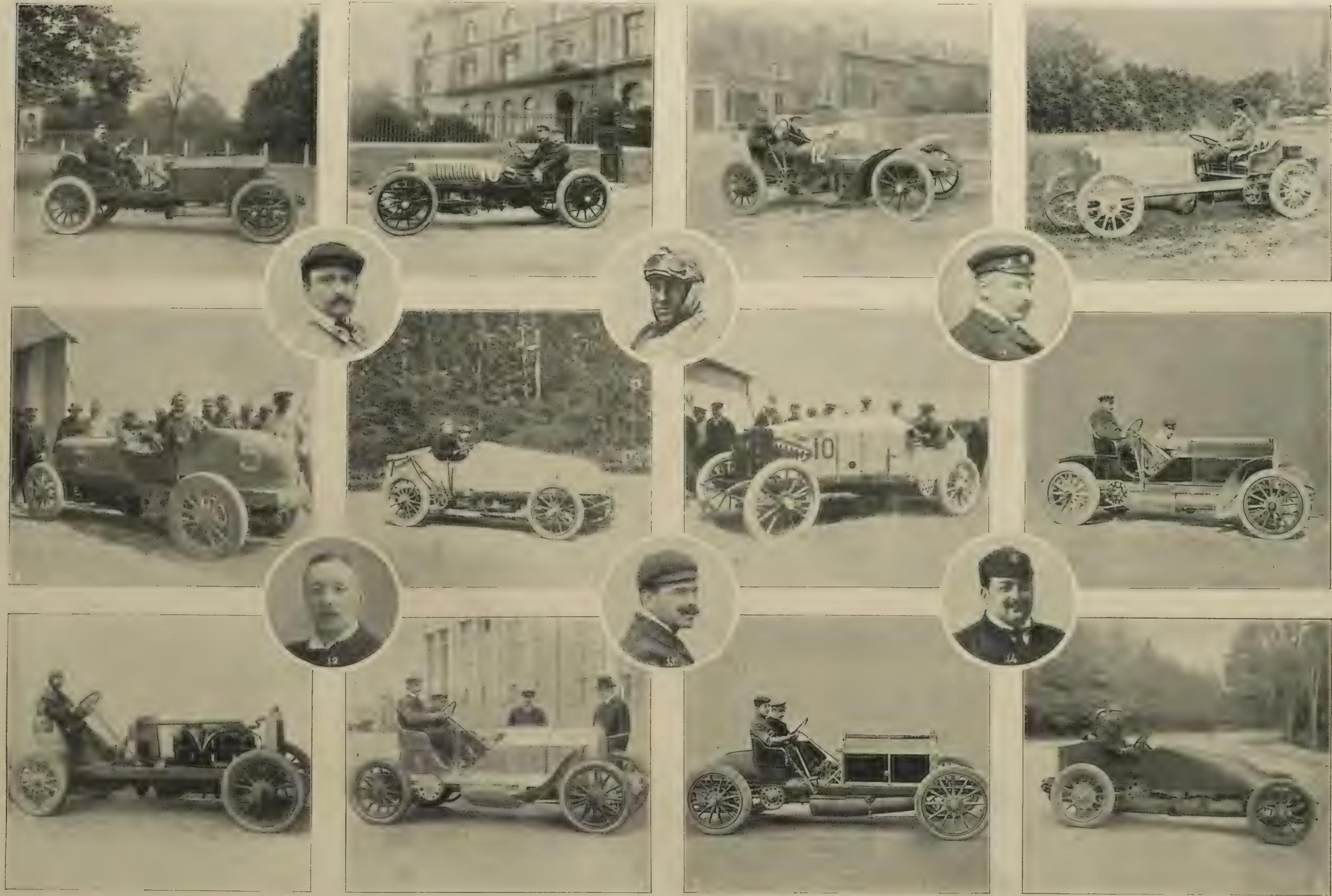


"RETREAT!" RUSSIANS RETIRING TO FENG-HWANG-CHENG AFTER THE BATTLE OF KIU-LIEN-CHENG.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

THE MOTOR DERBY: COMPETITORS AND COMPETING CARS FOR THE GORDON-BENNETT CUP.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF GIRLING AND JARROTT BY ARGENT ARCHER; RICHARD PEARCE



1. ENGLAND: EDGE ON NAPIER CAR.

2. ENGLAND: GIRLING ON WOLSELEY CAR.

3. ENGLAND: JARROTT ON WOLSELEY CAR.

4. SWITZERLAND: DUFaux ON DUFaux CAR.

5. BELGIUM: BARON DE CRAWHEZ (PIPE CAR).

6. AUSTRIA: WARDEN (MERCÉDES-WIENER CAR).

7. AUSTRIA: BRAUN (MERCÉDES-WIENER CAR).

8. FRANCE: THIÉRY ON RICHARD-BRAZIER CAR.

9. FRANCE: SALLERON ON MORS CAR.

10. FRANCE: ROUGIER ON TURCAT-MÉRY CAR.

11. AUSTRIA: WERNER ON MERCÉDES-WIENER CAR.

12. GERMANY: JENATZY (MERCÉDES CAR).

13. ITALY: SIORERO (FIAT CAR).

14. ITALY: LANCIA (FIAT CAR).

15. GERMANY: OPEL ON OPEL-DARRACQ CAR.

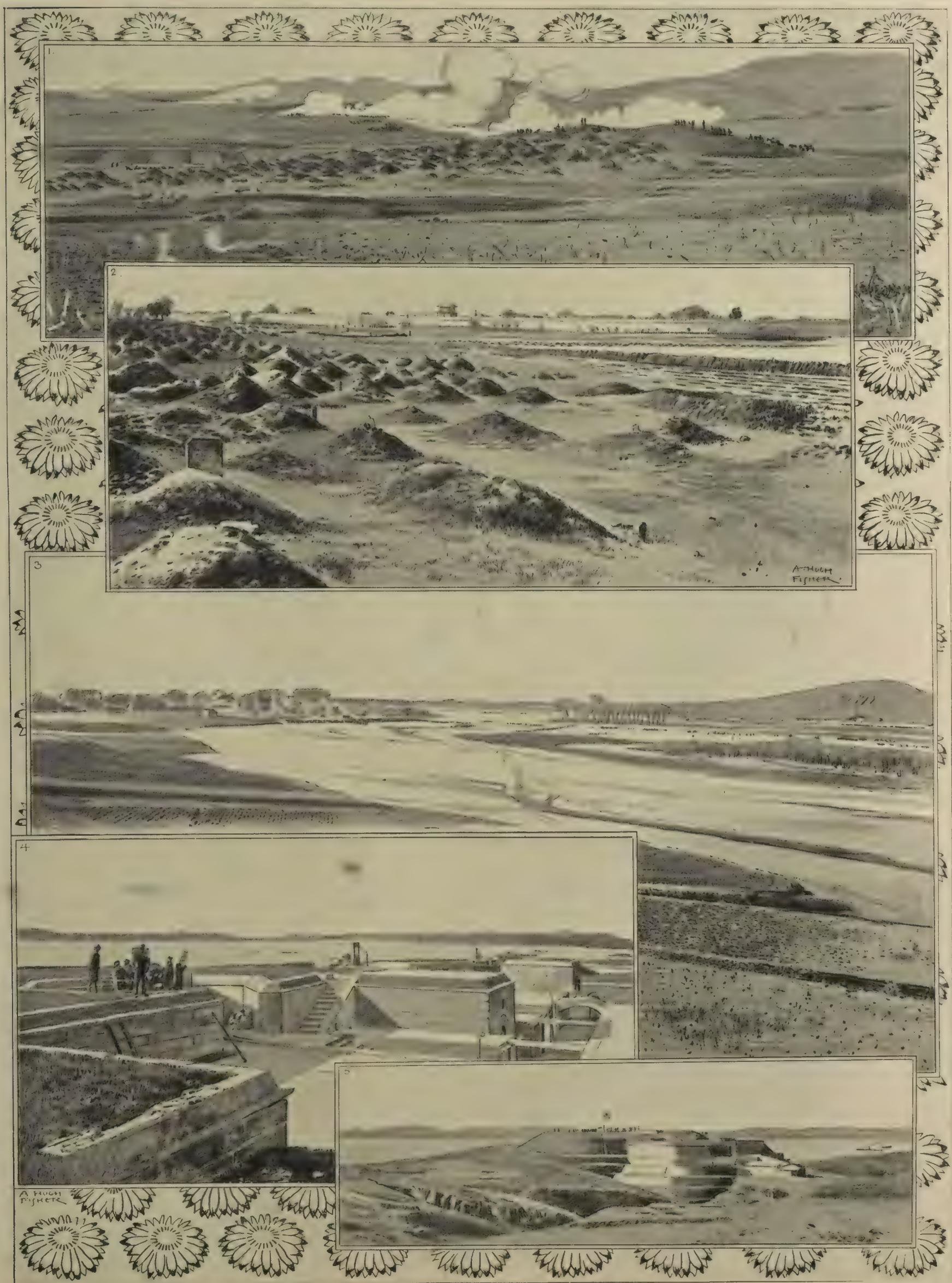
16. GERMANY: BARON DE CATERS ON MERCÉDES CAR.

17. ITALY: CAGNO ON FIAT CAR.

18. BELGIUM: HAUVEST ON PIPE CAR.

The portrait of Angières, the third Belgian competitor, was not procurable, M. Jenatzy won the cup last year.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF: THE JAPANESE REHEARSAL IN 1894 OF THE BATTLE OF KIN-CHAU, WHICH LED TO THE ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.



1. THE FIELD ARTILLERY OF THE FIRST PROVINCIAL DIVISION
ATTACKING KIN-CHAU.

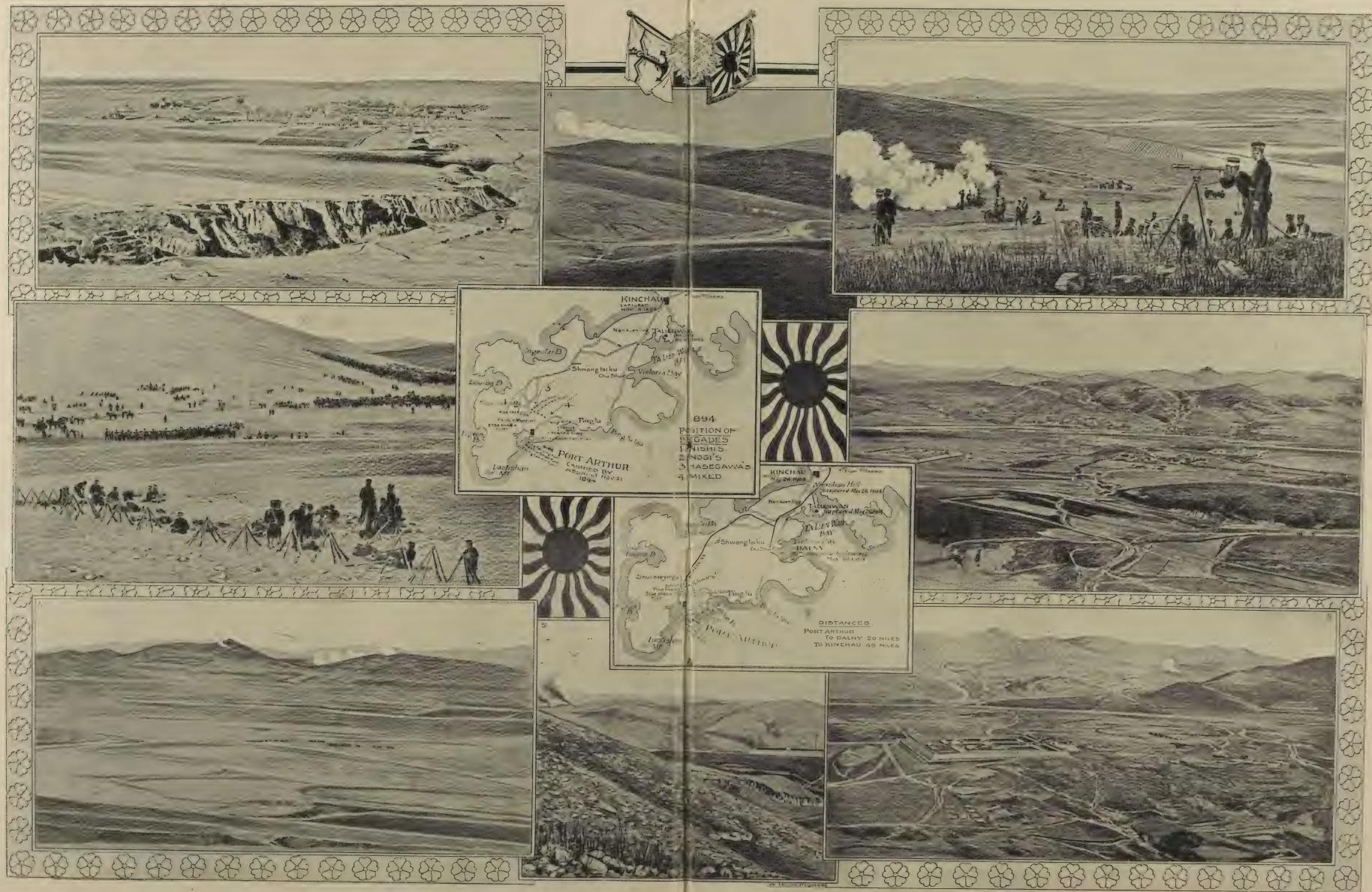
2. A DETACHMENT OF THE SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT,
ATTACKING THE WALLS OF KIN-CHAU.

3. THE GENERAL ATTACK OF THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY
FROM THE NORTH OF KIN-CHAU.

4. INTERIOR VIEW OF THE WEST FORT, TALIENSHAN.

5. GENERAL VIEW OF THE FORTS, TALIENSHAN.

JAPAN'S REHEARSAL OF HER PRESENT TASK: THE OPERATIONS BEFORE PORT ARTHUR IN 1894.



1. PREPARATIONS FOR ADVANCE AND ATTACK BEING MADE BY THE MAIN BODY OF THE FIRST DIVISION NEAR NICHIOSE, NORTH OF PORT ARTHUR.

2. MUSTERING OF THE VARIOUS BATTALIONS OF THE FIRST DIVISION ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF SHWANGTAIKOW, NORTH OF PORT ARTHUR.

3. CANNONADE OF THE 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT UPON THE CHINESE ADVANCING TO ATTACK THE 2ND INFANTRY REGIMENT STATIONED ON THE SOUTH OF SHUI-SZE-YING, NORTH-WEST OF PORT ARTHUR.

4. ATTACK OF THE 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, SOUTH OF SHUI-SZE-YING, AT PORT ARTHUR.

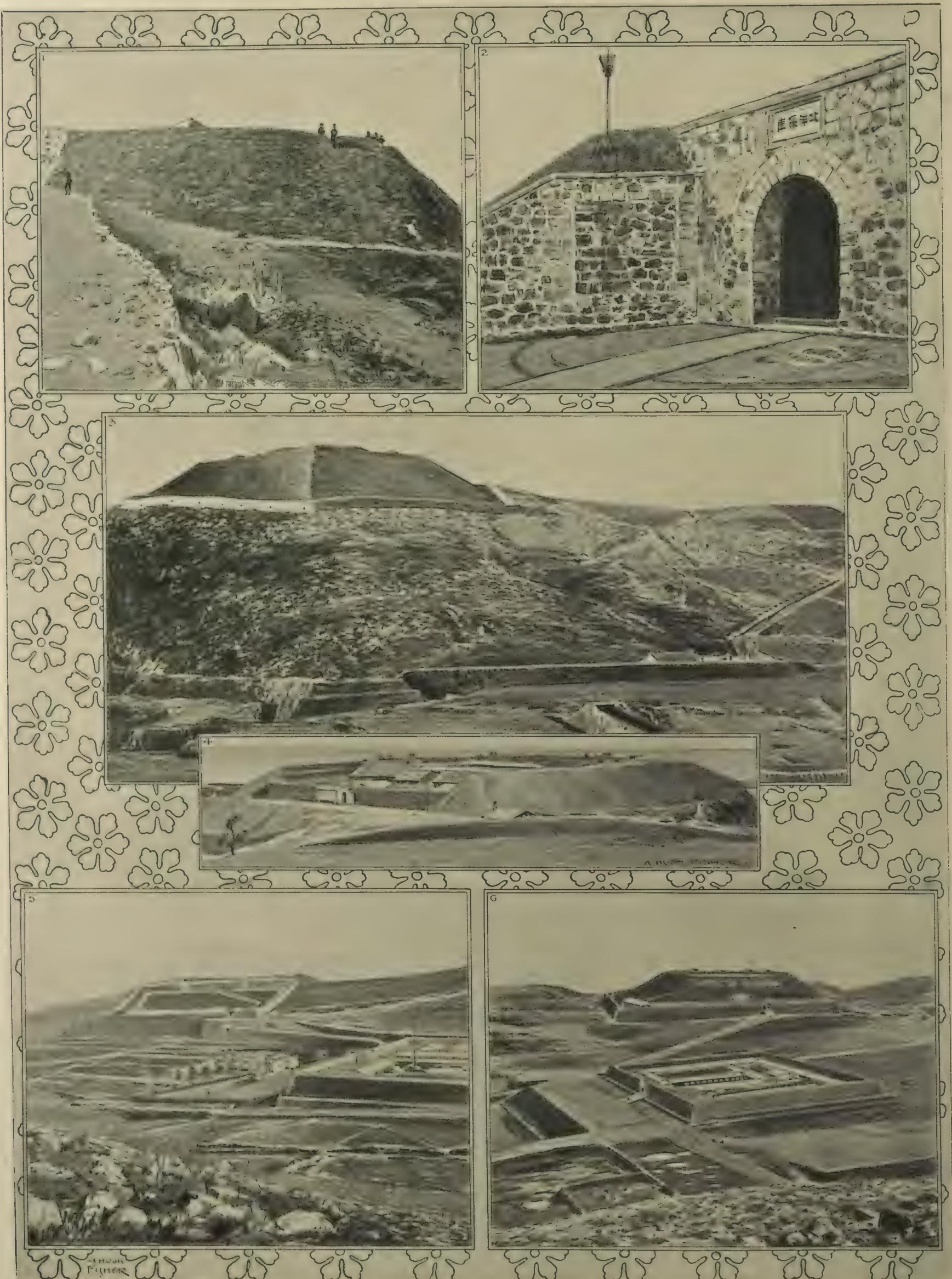
5. EXPLOSION AND BURNING OF THE POWDER-MAGAZINE ON THE SUNSHOO FORTS, PORT ARTHUR.

6. THE ATTACK OF THE MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY TRAIN NEAR YONGKHATUN, WEST OF PORT ARTHUR.

7. A VIEW IN THE DIRECTION OF THE URUNG AND SUNSHOO HILLS, FROM THE FIRST FORT ON EISE HILL, AT PORT ARTHUR.

8. A VIEW IN THE DIRECTION OF THE URUNG AND SUNSHOO HILLS, FROM THE FIRST FORT ON EISE HILL, AT PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE FOREKNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN DEFENCES: THE CHINESE FORTIFICATIONS
AT PORT ARTHUR IN 1894.



1. FORT NO. 1 ON ETSE HILL.

2. ENTRANCE TO THE LAOLEUTSUY FORT.

3. THE PRINCIPAL AND EAST FORTS OF HWANGKIN-SHAN.

4. MOOCHOO FORT AFTER ITS CAPTURE.

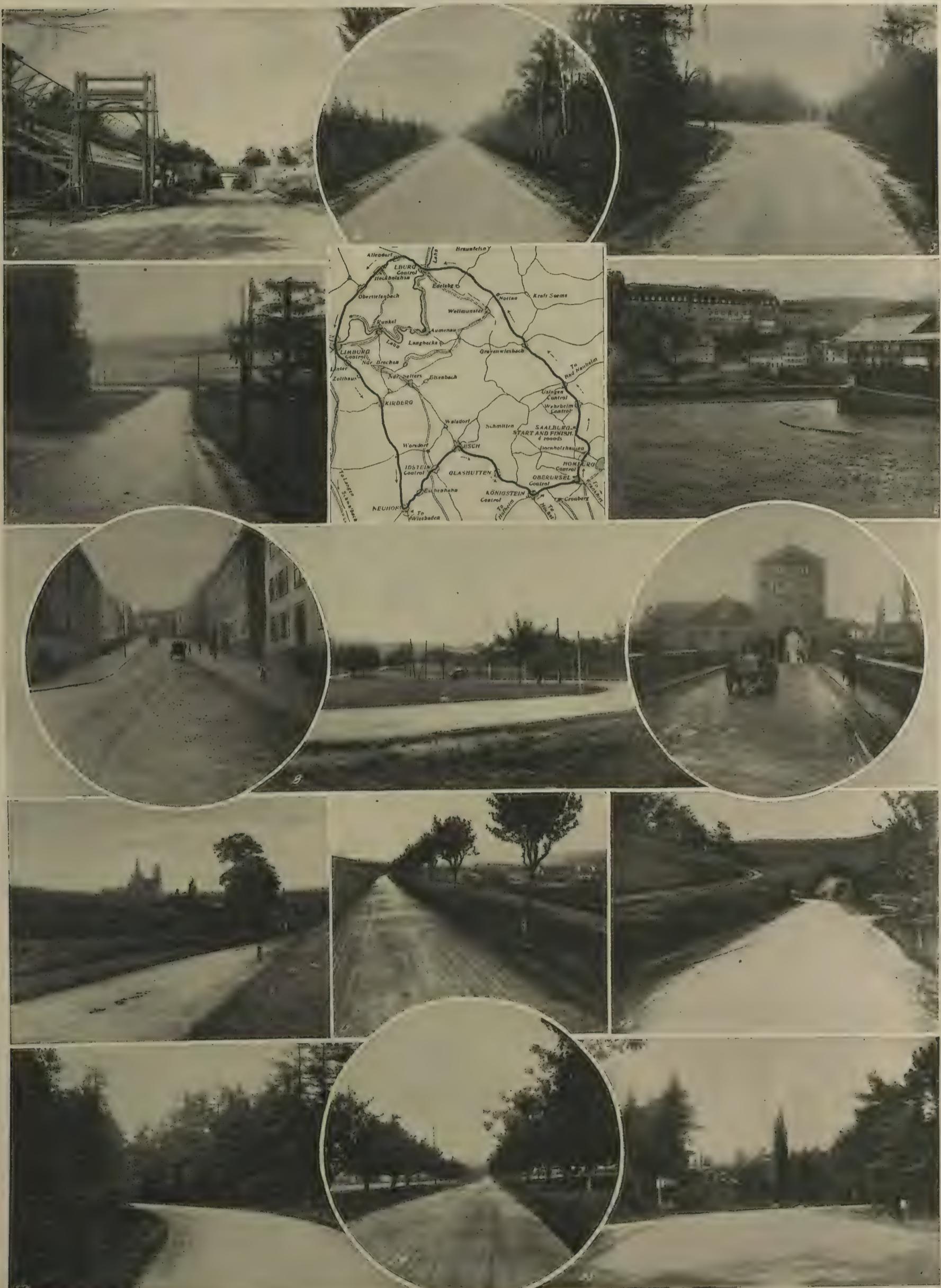
5. LANTSEYING FORT.

6. THE MANTOW HILL FORTS.

The Japanese have a good understanding of the defences of Port Arthur, owing to the fact that in 1894 they occupied the Chinese forts, upon which the Russians have based their present works.

THE MOTOR DERBY OF 1904: POINTS ON THE COURSE NEAR HOMBURG.

EIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS BY BRANGER; MAP REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "AUTOCAR."



1. THE STARTING-POINT AND WINNING-POST OPPOSITE THE GRAND STANDS AT SAALBURG.
2. THE STRAIGHT DESCENT AFTER THE START.
3. THE FIRST BAD TURN.
4. THE WORST TURN ON THE COURSE: BETWEEN SAALBURG AND WEILBURG.

5. MAP OF THE COURSE.
6. A CORNER IN WEILBURG.
7. THE HILLY ROAD OUT OF WEILBURG.
8. THE DIFFICULT DOUBLE TURN OUTSIDE ALLENDORF.
9. LIMBURG BRIDGE.
10. THE ENTRANCE TO LIMBURG.

11. THE COURSE NEAR IDSTEIN (IDSTEIN IN THE DISTANCE).
12. THE BEGINNING OF THE DESCENT TOWARDS ESCH.
13. THE TURN BEFORE ENTERING OBERURSEL.
14. THE DESCENT BEFORE HOMBURG.
15. THE TURN NEAR THE GRAND STANDS AT SAALBURG.

LADIES' PAGES.

Most brilliant was the scene at Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the first State Ball of the current season. One who was present, and who knows the Court of Austria, which is considered the most magnificent of modern times, assures me that the scene at Buckingham Palace must have struck even the Austrian Archduke as being of surpassing splendour. Her Majesty wore black, richly embroidered in silver by Indian workers. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg was in silvery-grey satin draped with black net, embroidered with black velvet roses; and her daughter, Princess Beatrice, was dressed in soft white satin embroidered with silver sequins, and having silver fringe hanging over a spangled chiffon flounce. The tall and stately Duchess of Buckingham looked superb in a dress of white chiffon embroidered with silver and diamanté on white satin. The Duchess of Westminster's pinkish-mauve satin was also embroidered in slender lines with silver and paste. Lady Bathurst's white satin was embroidered with gold; and Lady Lansdowne's white satin, softened with lace and chiffon, had panels of iridescent sequin embroideries. Many of the younger ladies were dressed in shot taffetas, and pale blue was also notably in evidence. Black was not much worn for dancing. Lady Helen Stavordale was one who donned it: her black chiffon gown was embroidered in silver and trimmed with silver fringe.

For the third year in succession the Prince and Princess of Wales have given a garden-party to the lady presidents of the League of Mercy. This is a social organisation with the object of getting ladies to assist to raise money for King Edward's Hospital Fund. Happily the day appointed was brilliantly fine, and over a thousand guests, chiefly ladies, thoroughly enjoyed the gracious hospitality of their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. Badges were presented by the Princess of Wales to the lady presidents whose efforts had been most successful during the past year, and the first of these ladies to approach the table by which her Royal Highness stood was her cousin, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. The Princess of Wales (who was dressed in black) invited several ladies to tea at her own table in her tent, while the general company partook of refreshments at a very long buffet charmingly decorated with irises of every shade.

Tableaux have been long left out of fashionable charity entertainments, but the Duchess of Devonshire revived this form of amusement in private society only a few months ago at Chatsworth, with great success, and charity organisers have taken the hint. The Imperial Theatre was crowded to see some of the most beautiful women in London society in a series of tableaux for the benefit of an East End parish. One of the most effective pictures should have been Lady



A FASHIONABLE GOWN IN TAFFETAS.

Dickson-Poynder as Joan of Arc; but, unluckily, the necessity of keeping statuesque could not be explained to the horse on which the lovely vision appeared. Mrs. E. M. Ward's beautiful picture of "Elizabeth Fry in Newgate" made a most effective tableau; it was arranged by the artist herself. An Indian scene was rendered notable by the beauty of the ladies in their picturesque dresses; and the same was the case with those in "The Mirror of Venus," especially Lady Westmorland and Miss Muriel Wilson. "Velasquez Painting the Portrait of a Queen," by the Marchioness of Granby; Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Passing of Arthur," and some scenes in which pretty children figured were also particularly successful. Recitations and songs filled in the spaces of time. The whole was so successful that no doubt tableaux will have a new lease of popularity.

In Berlin, this week and next, an International Women's Congress is in session. It is called by the same association which held so successful a week of discussion in London exactly five years ago—the "International Council of Women." The subjects of discussion are grouped under the heads of Educational, Industrial, and Political Interests of Women. Lady Aberdeen and her daughter, Lady Marjorie, are the best-known Englishwomen in attendance at Berlin: Lady Marjorie is reading a paper on "Women in English Literature." The energetic American people have sent over a full hundred representative women, some of whom are to come to London to take part in a meeting after the German congress. In droll contrast to this serious gathering of women, there has just been concluded in the same city a congress of dancing-masters! These Turveydrops solemnly voted down the cakewalk as a vulgar and ungraceful performance. How droll it is that people who hold congresses and public meetings do not usually realise that "resolutions" merely produce a momentary agitation of the surrounding atmosphere, and in themselves give no results at all! Women especially are prone to suppose that the object they wish to promote is helped by "passing a resolution." The more practical French proverbially describe this as "paying oneself with words."

The fact of the late clever and handsome Eugénie, Lady Esher, having survived in excellent health till close upon her ninetieth birthday ought to be an instructive event to those nervous people who can hardly bear to make their wills for fear of hastening their ends by preparing for the some time inevitable. The late Lord Esher also lived to an advanced age; and for many years before the death of either husband or wife, they went to church every Sunday, when at home, past their own monument, on which were their effigies, and an inscription lacking only



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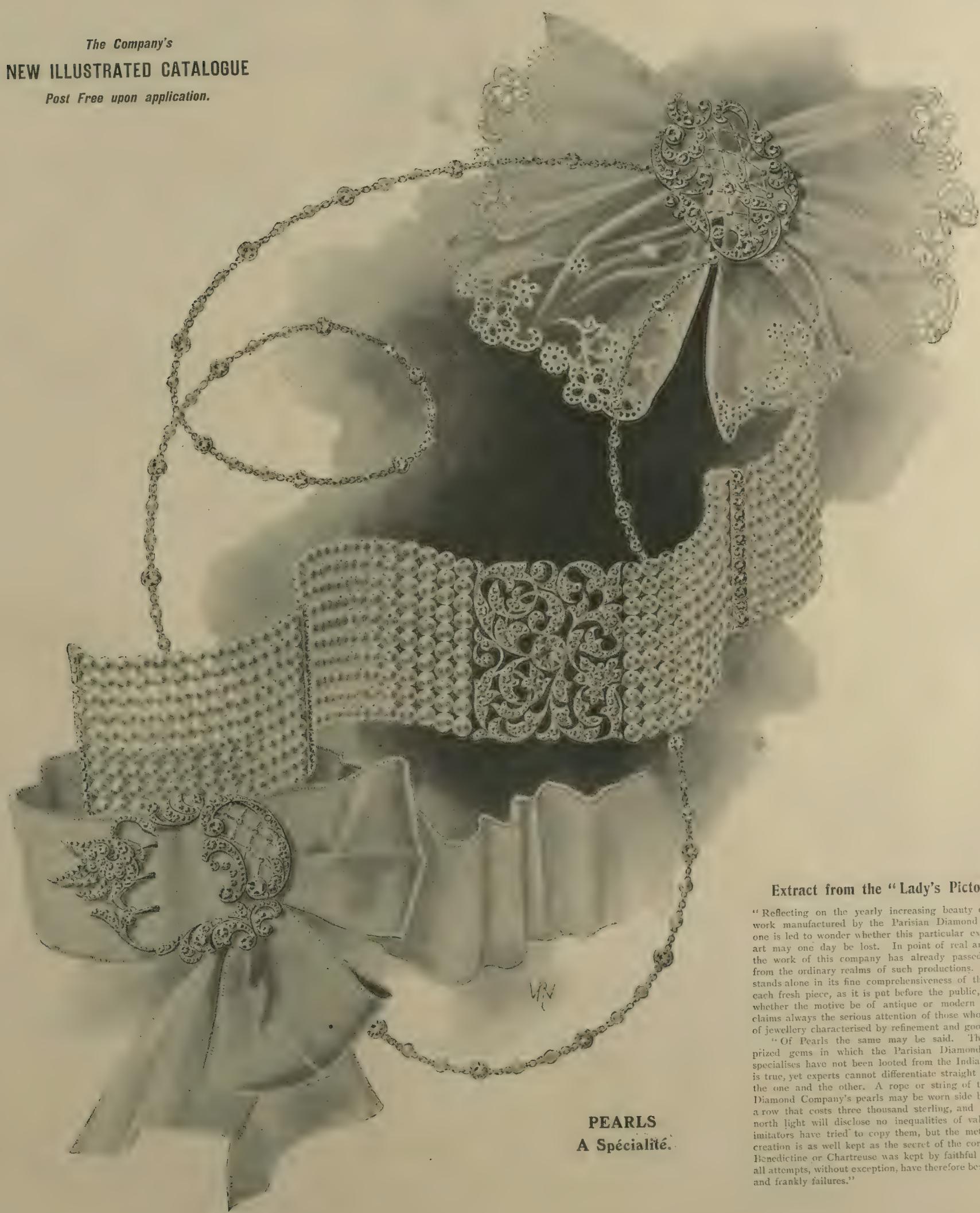
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"Reflecting on the yearly increasing beauty of the gem work manufactured by the Parisian Diamond Company, one is led to wonder whether this particular expression of art may one day be lost. In point of real artistic value the work of this company has already passed far away from the ordinary realms of such productions. In fact, it stands alone in its fine comprehensiveness of thought, and each fresh piece, as it is put before the public, no matter whether the motive be of antique or modern inspiration, claims always the serious attention of those who are lovers of jewellery characterised by refinement and good taste."

"Of Pearls the same may be said. Those much-prized gems in which the Parisian Diamond Company specialises have not been looted from the Indian Ocean, it is true, yet experts cannot differentiate straight off between the one and the other. A rope or string of the Parisian Diamond Company's pearls may be worn side by side with a row that costs three thousand sterling, and the clearest north light will disclose no inequalities of value. Many imitators have tried to copy them, but the method of the creation is as well kept as the secret of the constituents of Benedictine or Chartreuse was kept by faithful monks, and all attempts, without exception, have therefore been obviously and frankly failures."

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the then unknown date of the future days that should be for them severally the last on earth. There are not many instances of such courageous facing the inevitable. Many persons, of course, pass constantly by the mausoleum of their ancestors, in which they expect to rest themselves at last; but the actual setting-up on the tomb of the image that represents the still living person, and of the inscribed stone that will hereafter be the only means whereby to keep the name a poor little while longer before the minds of the living, is quite exceptional. Her late Majesty, indeed, went so far in that direction as to have her effigy sculptured in her lifetime.

"A lady's watch" is notoriously not eminent as a timekeeper, and many other articles specially constructed for us cannot be relied upon so completely as those designed for the more critical and particular sex. A good race-glass, being a manly possession for the most part, is likely to be a better instrument than a lady's opera-glass, and best of all articles of the class is the one selected as the Army model, for life and victory may depend on its far-carrying and accurate powers. This model is the Goerz Trierer binocular (Army model), a new pattern prismatic glass embodying all sorts of improvements, the outcome of lengthy experiments to satisfy military requirements. The same principle has now been adapted to an opera-glass, so that in the form of a glass small enough to go into a lady's handbag or a man's vest pocket, it has all the latest improvements of the strong field-glass. Would you know more about these glasses, Messrs. Goerz, 1, Holborn Circus, will send their list.

It is very curious and amusing to notice the way in which modes begin to change among the leaders in the great world of dress while the crowd remain admiring before the shrines lately deserted by the esoteric devotees of Fashion. One might figure it to oneself as though the followers of fashion moved on gradually from one apartment to another; a very small number, the high priestesses of the worldly goddess La Mode, pressing forward to each freshly decorated altar of the cult, while a large number in the next flight remain behind in the just-forsaken room of the leaders; and behind them again come, one after another, larger and yet less important groups, fervently desiring to be in the forefront, and even believing themselves to be so, until far away from the true shrine would be found the crowd of believers in the preachings of the *Dress-makers' Penny Herald*. Even among the wealthy and those anxious to dress well it is only the few who succeed in securing the new ideas which show the trend of fashion. It is particularly amusingly evident just now. While the majority are faithful to sleeves full and baggy below the elbow, the well-instructed small minority have immense fullness which reaches from the shoulder to the elbow,



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frequently gathered into two outstanding puffs, and there end in either one or two full loose frills or in a cuff fitting tightly to the wrist. Again, the pouched front to the bodice is still being made by even high-class dressmakers, but the truly new fashion is a tight-fitting Louis XVI. bodice, very much pointed in front, cut up well over the hips, and trimmed at the top so as to give something of a fachu effect. Or take hats for another illustration. The newest hats are provided with quite high crowns of the jam-pot order, combined with wide brims, trimmed either with upstanding plumes or with roses about the size of cheese-plates; but the ordinary well-dressed woman is still to be seen in low-crowned, flattened devices or in wide-fronted, upstanding toques.

In one of our Illustrations is shown, in due course, the high-crowned hat and the full puffed sleeves just referred to. The illustration is of a fete-gown in taffetas, with the revers turned back with embroidery, and a lace vest; the skirt is fully pleated. The other illustration is of a gown of grey fancy linen with facings of white linen adorned with little buttons; the frilled undersleeves and front are of white cambric.

How delightful and refreshing at this time of the year is the ever-useful and cleansing Scrubb's Ammonia! In the bath, or a little of it poured in the water in which the face and hands are washed, it removes instantly all feeling of dust and "stickiness," however hot the day; and it is perfectly harmless to the skin—indeed, it is beneficial, as it evaporates and clears the pores of the dust. Pleasant and useful all the year round, at this season we simply cannot do without it. It relieves the irritation of animal stings and bites, too, and washes our laces easily and beautifully.

It has been proposed that once a year there shall be a "Health Sunday" in churches, when the necessity of attending to all the sanitary arrangements which promote health and prevent disease shall be properly brought before the people as a part of religious duty, just as missionary and hospital claims are now urged. But every wise and refined woman already attends to this matter in her own household, and makes use of such an antiseptic and germ-killer as the well-known "Izal," which completely destroys the vitality of every kind of injurious microbe, while at the same time, remarkable to say, it is quite harmless to human beings if accidentally swallowed. "Izal" is a cheap disinfectant, as one tablespoonful of it out of a big shilling bottle in five pints of water represents the proper strength for use. It is valuable, too, as a tooth-wash, and as an ointment or a toilet cream, for varying degrees of skin-irritation. The Izal Company have issued a practical booklet on "Rules of Health," which they will forward on application to their office, Thorncliffe, near Sheffield. Izal is very useful for keeping animals sweet and clean, and there is a special veterinary pamphlet to be obtained on demand. FILOMENA.



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ART NOTES.

At Mr. Dunthorne's Gallery, in Vigo Street, is to be seen a collection of the lithographs of Mr. Whistler. The little white frames hung on a heavy gold paper

at that a subtle decorative charm. The lithograph represents Whistler in the lightest and most suggestive of his moods. Every line has a significance; and there is an ease which is sometimes lacking in his work with other mediums, even, one must say, in his

by a touch. Several nice model studies include "The Dancing Girl" and "The Draped Figure Seated," both admirable in attitude. Other figure-studies are the well-known "Gant de Suède" and "The Winged Hat," where, to change the topic, the "leg-of-mutton sleeve,"



THE NEW WINTER GARDEN.



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Both the Great Eastern Railway and the Corporation of Yarmouth have been doing a great deal to enhance the popularity of that already popular watering-place. As we have already noted, the Great Eastern Railway Company will run from July 1 two new expresses, which make the journey in two hours and twenty minutes. During a recent trial run the Directors took a party of guests to Yarmouth, and Lord Claud Hamilton, the chairman of the line, in the course of the day's proceedings, opened the Corporation's new Winter Garden.

make a pretty effect, and add to the delicacy of the impressions taken from the stone. Also very carefully chosen was the paper which Whistler selected for his paintings; so that the slight grey drawings placed deftly upon rich ivory tints of paper have even only

etchings. "La Fruitière de la Rue de Grenelle" is typical in its hints of multitudinous detail by the simplest possible means. The surfaces are all indicated by a line—fruit, flower-pot, woodwork, each is made to take the sunshine in the way proper to its texture—and all

that is now coming into fashion, may be seen in the only version of it that escapes the charge of innate dowdiness. There is a hint of "story"—the despised "story"—in the conjunction of the two drawings, "The Rag Shop, Millman's Row," and "The Steps,

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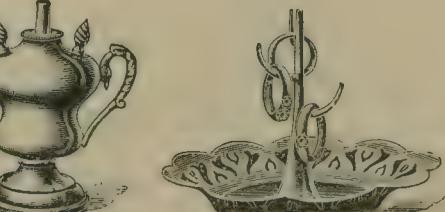
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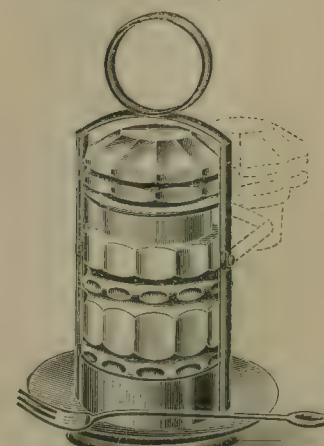
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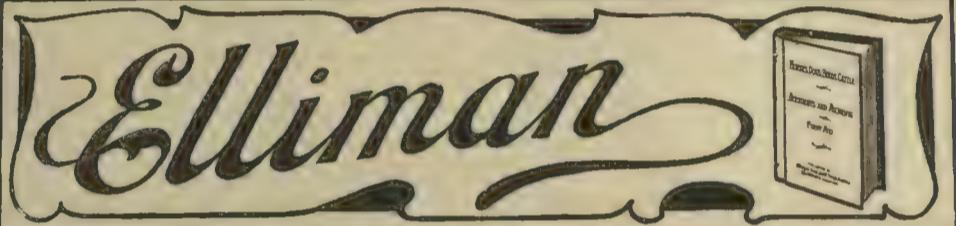


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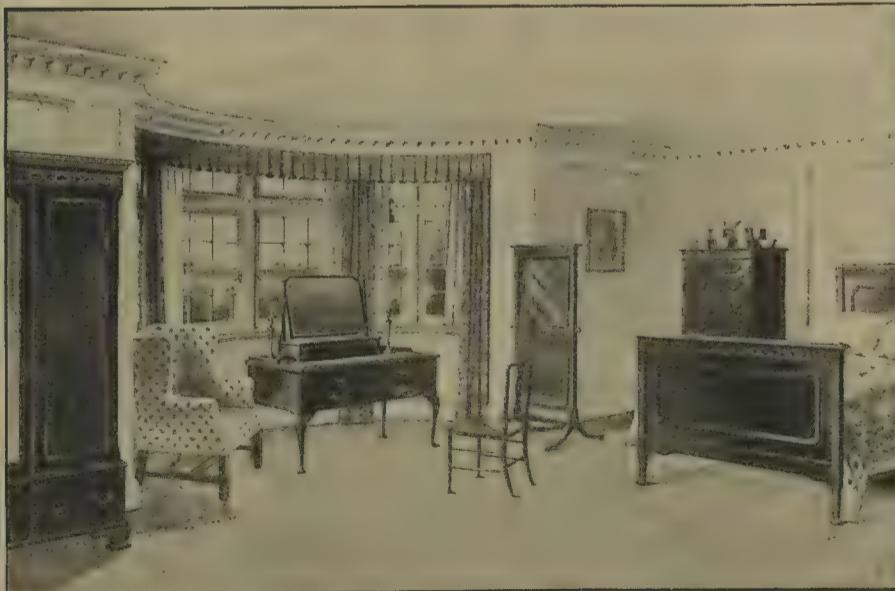
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Luxembourg Gardens"—a contrast of extremes that is "literary" enough.

Talking of Mr. Whistler, note should be made of the fact that the Peacock Room decorations, executed of old for Mr. Leyland to the usual accompaniment of discord, have been sold, and that they will cross the Atlantic to America. Meanwhile they are on

acquaintance and the Patron's son-in-law, chooses to go into further details in defence of one of the best and most generous of the picture-buyers of the Victorian era.

At the Dutch Gallery the exhibition is thoroughly interesting. The pictures range from an early Corot to a late Conder, and include a landscape

giving to two flower-women in the foreground the action of dwarf dolls and a dreadful distinctness of feature as though one saw them through a field-glass. A charming Fantin Latour—"Ondine"—has his best qualities of light and sweetness in flesh-painting. Mr. C. Ricketts has a remarkably dramatic "Centaur," Mr. Charles H. Shannon is well represented, and from the sombre hand of M. Daumier

Prince of Wales, Archduke, Duke of Connaught.



Photos, Gale and Polden.

THE ROYAL REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT BEFORE THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA: FIRING THE ROYAL SALUTE.

exhibition at Messrs. Obach's Gallery in Bond Street, where the spirit of the Master would be mightily refreshed by finding that the toll-money is taken in half-crowns, and not, as elsewhere, in mere shillings. That is a test of supremacy which Whistler would have at once reviled and gloried in. The name of the American purchaser has not been generally announced; but it may easily be supposed that the lady who thought nothing of carrying a chapel over from Italy to Boston will think less of importing this mere husk of a London drawing-room. The stories told and retold about the relations between the Artist and the original Patron will perhaps now be given a little rest; unless, indeed, Mr. Val Prinsep, the Artist's

Monticelli of great beauty and interest—a pile of blossoming trees and hedges very definite in yellow sunshine. The picture should be seen separately, and the spectator should place himself within its peculiar light. Mr. Conder has never done anything finer than his two perfectly realistic, and yet most pictorial sea-pieces, "Brighton, Stormy Day," full of colour, and "Brighton, the Pier," with its space of sea in gleaming daylight. The greys, the lights, the whites of this last interesting picture are singularly beautiful! "Sous les Arcades" is one of Mr. Conder's conversation-pieces; here a circular group of women in the further plane has some fine colour and grace of arrangement; but there is some perversity in

appears a swift and spirited "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza."

Messrs. Colnaghi have an exhibition of pictures of the Early English and other schools. The catalogue inscription, "In Aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund," promises an importance to the show which its contents scarcely fulfil. Apart from the very fine, though not very interesting, picture, "On the Yare, Norwich," by Crome, the chief item is the small portrait by Hogarth of Miss Rich. This is at least characteristic of the brushwork of the master; but one cannot feel the same of the portrait, "Miss Isabella Brown," attributed to Raeburn.

W. M.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Bishop of Southwell, Dr. Ridding, has been confined to his room at Thurgarton Priory with a severe attack of laryngitis, and has been obliged to cancel his engagements.

Canon Nicholl, the aged Rector of Streatham, who is in his ninety-sixth year, is expected to resign during the autumn. He has been for some time in feeble health, and the work of his important parish, with its steadily growing population, requires a responsible head. Canon Nicholl is greatly respected and beloved in Streatham, and his resignation will sever one of our last links with the reign of George III. The Rector was born five years before the Battle of Waterloo, and was a companion of Mr. Gladstone at Eton.

The Bishop of Rochester was well enough to hold his Trinity Ordination last Sunday in the Church of St. Saviour, Southwark. The preacher was the Rev. Percy Dearmer, Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill.

The claims of foreign missions are now pressed earnestly upon candidates for holy orders. At the Bishop of London's Trinity Ordination, he held a conference at which some of the C.M.S. candidates spoke on the work, and those who were to be ordained to the

priesthood were invited to explain what they had done for foreign missions during their diaconate.

The Dean of York and Lady Emma Purey-Cust have received many congratulations on their golden wedding. The sum of five hundred guineas was subscribed by their friends in the city and county of York, and this was expended on a beautiful service of Georgian plate and a valuable diamond ornament for Lady Emma. Dr. Purey-Cust has been Dean of York since the year 1880, and under his guidance a large part of the Minster has been restored.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the English Church Union is being held this week. A resolution protesting against the abandonment of the Athanasian Creed was in charge of Canon Newbolt. Among those who have assured him of their support were the Dean of Chester, the Rev. Berdmore Compton, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Dr. James Gairdner.

The new Headquarters of the Church Army in Edgware Road will be opened on June 27 by Princess Henry of Battenberg. The premises are still far from complete, although the front looks finished. Offices will be erected at the back to house the Headquarters Staff, which is very crowded in the present small building. V.

HOLIDAY CRUISES AND TRAIN SERVICE.

The Orient-Pacific Line announce a new and interesting feature in connection with their well-known pleasure-cruises to Norway. Hitherto these cruises have chiefly appealed to the more leisured class, and have been out of the reach of those who can afford but a brief holiday. During the coming season, however, there will be a series of short (thirteen days) cruises to Norway, beginning on June 18.

A three weeks' cruise in Scandinavian waters has been organised by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd. The fine liner *Dunvegan Castle* has been chosen for the voyage, and will leave Southampton on Friday, July 29, calling, if required, at one of the East Coast ports. The voyage will last for twenty-two days. Full particulars can be obtained on application at the offices of the company.

The Brighton and North-Western Railways have arranged to run from July 1 a new through train service between the South Coast and Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, etc. By this service a passenger leaving Liverpool at 11.5 a.m. will be at Brighton shortly after 5 p.m. The great inconvenience of driving across London is thus obviated.

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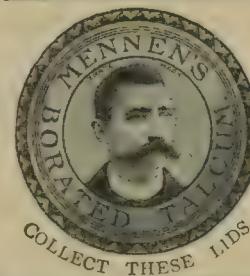
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 28, 1901) of Mr. Frederick Gordon, of Bentley Priory, Stanmore, chairman of the Gordon Hotels, Ltd., who died on March 23, was proved on June 7 by Viscount Duncannon and Clarendon Golding Hyde, the executors, the value of the estate being £477,744. He gives three one-hundredths of his realised property ready for distribution and three one-hundredths of the income of the unrealised property to his executors; one one-hundredth of his property and income to his secretary, Charles George William Webb; £1000 to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund; £500 each to the Surgical Aid Society and the United Kingdom Benevolent Society; £500 each to his brothers Wallace, Charles, and John; £500 each to Ellen Gordon, Alice Till, and Ellen Rachel Gordon; £500 to the wife of Sir Horatio Davies; and many other legacies. Thirteen one-hundredths of his realised property and the income of his unrealised estate he leaves to his wife; seven one-hundredths each to his sons; and ten one-hundredths each to his two daughters.

The will (dated Oct. 19, 1903) of Mr. Wilfred George Marshall, of Norton Manor, Taunton, who died on

April 23, was proved on June 6 by John Sharp Channer and Thomas Lloyd Davies, the value of the estate being sworn at £238,352. The testator gives £500 to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital; £100 to St. Saviour's Home for Orphan Boys; £100 to his brother-in-law Major Roland Martin Byne; £200 each to Violet Reeves, Richard Wharton Marriott, and Freda Davies; £100 to Janet F. Vaughan; £300 to his gardener, William Thomas; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife, Mrs. Isabella Lucy Marshall.

The will (dated July 31, 1899), with a codicil (of Jan. 13, 1902), of Mr. Herman Hoskier, of Coney Hill, Hayes Common, was proved on June 4 by Everard Alexander Hambro and Arthur Louis Allen, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £212,484, so far as can at present be ascertained. The testator gives £500 and the household furniture, etc., to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine Hoskier; £100 to her maid, Mary Bevin; and £200 each to his executors. One half of the residue of his property he leaves, in trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife, for life or widowhood, or £500 per annum should she again marry, and, subject thereto, the whole of such residue

is to be divided among his children and the issue of any deceased child.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1901), with a codicil (of Aug. 22 following), of Mr. Robert Bruce Goldsworthy, of Albert Road, Southport, who died on Jan. 18, was proved on June 4 by Lonsdale Broderick and Frank Heywood, two of the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £109,748. Under the provisions of the will of his father, Mr. Thomas Goldsworthy, he appoints certain property, in trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Heywood, and he leaves all his property, in trust, for her life, and then to her children.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Forfar, of the trust disposition and settlement (dated Nov. 22, 1899), with five codicils, of Mr. James Pattullo, of Ashmore, Forfar, one of the proprietors of the *Dundee Advertiser*, who died on Feb. 13, granted to Alfred Pattullo, Charles Morrison Pattullo, and Norman Alexander Pattullo, the sons, Henry Arklay Pattullo, the nephew, and George Watson Neish, was resealed in London on May 30, the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland being £58,639.

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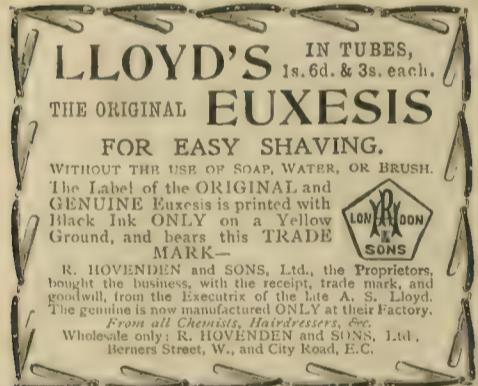
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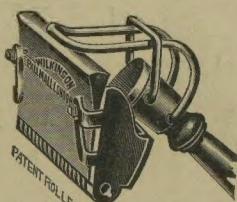


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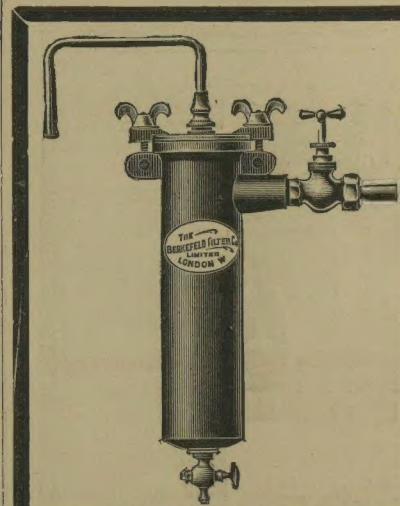
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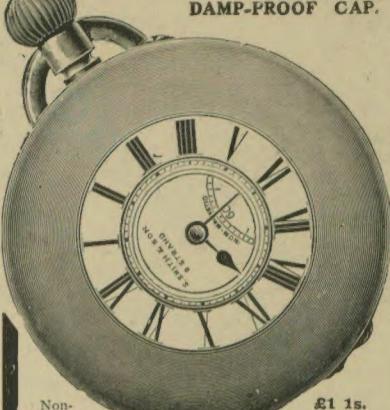
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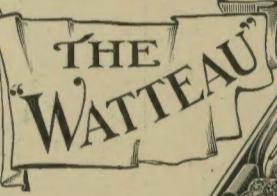
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